

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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CAR SHORTAGE BLOCKS TRAFFIC.

The usual freight car shortage at this season of year is blockading traffic all over the country. The roads cannot get cars to move crops and merchandise, and the situation is worse than it has ever been before because of the increased traffic. The meat trade is feeling the effects of the blockade at both ends. Livestock is being moved to market with difficulty, and were it not for the efficiency of the much-abused private car line service the country would have to go meat-hungry in many places. The refrigerator car lines are about the only ones getting their cars through on anything like schedule.

AGAR SUES RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Agar Packing Company has filed suit against the Rock Island Railroad at Des Moines, Iowa, claiming \$450,000 damages for discrimination. In the petition it is alleged that from May, 1901, to July, 1906, the Agar Company shipped about 7,736 cars of hogs on the Rock Island lines, for which they paid \$116,943 freight to Des Moines. Within the same time, it is alleged that hog buyers who bought stock in competition with them and shipped it to Valley Junction, a point three miles west of Des Moines, had a secret agreement with the Rock Island Company.

NEW PACKING PLANT BURNED.

The new plant of the Utah Packing Company at Salt Lake City, which had just been completed, and which was to have been put in operation in a few days, was destroyed by fire on Monday. The fire started during the blizzard which swept over the Rocky Mountain region at that time, and there was no possibility of saving the plant, which had been equipped with the latest machinery and was one of the most up-to-date for its size in the country. The loss was placed at over \$100,000.

MEAT MEN INDICTED IN ARIZONA.

Alleging violation of the anti-trust law, combination in restraint of trade and arbitrary fixing of prices, a grand jury at Phoenix, Ariz., this week made a clean sweep in business circles and indicted three ice concerns, three local meat concerns and a number of lumber dealers. The persons indicted were not arrested, but were notified to appear later in court. The concerns are all local and the meat and ice men have no outside connections.

MEAT INSPECTION COST AND POLITICS

The proposition to saddle the cost of operation of the federal meat inspection law on the meat trade has been again brought forward. When this clause was stricken out of the bill during its discussion in Congress, and the cost of inspection was very properly put upon the government, The National Provisioner predicted that the political demagogues who had started the agitation would not let the matter rest for very long. It was too good a source of political capital.

The National Provisioner's prediction is now being fulfilled. A political campaign is on all over the country, and votes are needed to keep politicians in office. The chief demagogue in the Congressional assault on the American meat industry, Senator Beveridge of Indiana, is also the boss of his party in his State. He is now on the stump there, trying to carry the day for the candidates of his State machine, and he finds the packing industry a convenient butt of attack for arousing false prejudices and so making votes for his men.

His pretended statements of fact are as wild and misrepresenting as when he fooled the President into the mistakes of his controversy with Congressman Wadsworth during the meat bill discussion. As an "apostle of discontent" he is proving a close rival of the "yellow" journal candidate in New York. Party distinctions disappear when the demagogue looks for a victim—and the meat trade appears to be the favorite "easy mark."

The federal meat inspection law has now been in force long enough for both the government and the packing industry to realize what it means. The meat trade is feeling the effects of an administration of the law that is thus far to a certain extent both inadequate and irritating. For this condition the politicians are to blame, not the Department of Agriculture. The government realizes the load put upon it by Congress, and the lack of money and men. Politicians see that more provision must be made if the law is to be fairly enforced. They see a way to provide the necessary funds and at the same time

curry public favor by proposing to saddle the cost of operating the law on the meat trade.

The trade knows now better than ever what such a plan would mean to it. Such a burden would fall upon big and small packer alike, and small manufacturers of meat products, sausage makers and others requiring inspection would feel the burden even more than the packer doing the biggest business. And they would be less able to struggle under such a burden.

In view of this realization that has come to them with added force since October 1st, the following extracts from the demagogic speeches being made by Senator Beveridge in Indiana will be interesting reading to the trade everywhere, and will indicate to them what they may expect when Congress convenes and he again feels the necessity of getting under the "spot-light" of notoriety. Concerning the cost of inspection he said:

"The packers ought to pay the cost of inspection. My bill provided for that. But we were beaten on that point. As the law now stands the people pay for the inspection of the packers' products. The government inspection is worth as an advertisement to the packers very many millions of dollars a year. I suppose the government approval of the product of the packinghouses is worth to the packers, as a mere advertisement, not less than \$10,000,000 a year. As the law stands we give them that advertisement, and, in addition to that, pay them \$3,000,000 a year, which is the cost of inspection."

Having evolved this remarkable mathematical calculation, he goes on:

"It is said that if we make the packers pay the cost of inspection they will recover that cost by charging the consumer more, on the one hand, and paying the cattle and hog raiser less, on the other hand. This is not true. It costs six cents to inspect a steer weighing 1,600 pounds. It costs three cents to inspect a hog weighing 400 pounds. It is absurd to say that the packers can distribute that six cents over the hundreds of pounds product that comes out of the steer, or the three cents out of the hundreds of pounds of product that comes out of the hog, so as to raise the price charged the consumer, on the one hand, or lower the price paid the producer, on the other hand."

PACKERS' ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED.

The American Meat Packers' Association has been incorporated under the laws of Illinois, the incorporators being the officers of the organization. This action was taken pursuant to instructions from the meeting at which the association was formed.

MEAT INSPECTION AT PITTSBURG.

Meat inspection under the new law is in full operation in Pittsburg, Pa. The following packinghouses are now certified abattoirs: Fried & Reineman, Wm. Zoller & Co., Rea & Co., and Dunleavy & Bro. The Pittsburg P. & P. Co. has had inspection for ten years.

NATURALLY COLORED OLEO WINS IN WISCONSIN

A court decision in Wisconsin last week in favor of colored oleomargarine establishes a point of the greatest interest both to the oleo trade and the cottonseed oil industry. It was decided that oleo which has a yellow color due to natural ingredients may be sold without violating the State law which prohibits imitations of butter. The oleo in question obtained its color from the cottonseed oil which was one of its ingredients, and which the court ruled to be a natural ingredient.

The case was brought by State Dairy and Food Commissioner Emery, and the point was bitterly fought by him in the interests of his dairy and creamery constituents. He had persistently refused to agree to a test case, and it was only by the voluntary act of dealers in subjecting themselves to prosecution that the matter was got into the courts. Emery contended stubbornly that any colored oleo was a violation of the law, whether the color was natural or not. Whether this court decision will cause him to cease his prosecution of oleo dealers handling a legal product remains to be seen.

The matter was brought to an issue through the action of Swift & Company, who have for a long time manufactured a brand of oleomargarine containing about 10 per cent. of cottonseed oil, which gave the product a yellow color. They engaged eminent legal advice in Milwaukee, and the lawyers gave an opinion that the sale of the oleo was

not a violation of the State laws. The proposition was made to Commissioner Emery that a test case be started so that the law might be interpreted. Mr. Emery would not accept the offer of the packers, and continued to warn dealers that they must not handle the product.

Last spring a number of grocers in Grant County decided to disregard the warning of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner and began handling the product. In April four grocers in that county were arrested on the charge of violating the State laws. One of these grocers was James L. Mitchell of Platteville. Mr. Mitchell's trial came up before Judge Clementson last week, and he was defended by the packers' counsel, the charge being that he had sold oleomargarine made "in imitation of yellow butter," in violation of the statutes forbidding such sales.

The evidence showed that the oleomargarine had been manufactured from products which naturally gave it a yellow color. Judge Clementson directed a verdict of not guilty, holding that the statute was intended only to prevent fraud and deception and not to prevent the sale of oleomargarine, and that oleomargarine of a yellow color might be sold as such if no artificial coloration was resorted to and when, as in the case before the court, the color was caused by the natural ingredients of the product. The three other cases were also dismissed.

OUTLET IS DEMANDED FOR OUR MEATS ABROAD

At a convention in Kansas City last week of delegates from the American National Livestock Association, the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association and the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, resolutions were adopted calling upon Congress for the enactment of laws which will permit trade agreements with foreign nations for an outlet for our livestock and meats, particularly our cheaper meats. The resolutions, which set forth the situation, were as follows:

"The live stock producing interests of the United States are suffering material loss by reason of the fact that they are practically deprived of access to the markets of continental Europe for the sale of livestock and the products of livestock. There is no provision of law authorizing the administrative departments of the government of the United States to make any trade agreements with foreign nations favorable to an extension of our foreign trade in livestock and the products of livestock as well as other products of the farm and ranch.

"We believe that the foreign trade in the

products of the farms and ranches of this country has been sacrificed by the inauguration of schedules of tariff on manufactured articles, and that the law fixing those schedules may be safely modified, sufficient to afford a consideration for making such trade agreements with foreign nations without any injury to the just rights of the industries of this country which are entitled to protection.

"We demand on the part of the Congress of the United States the enactment of such laws as will enable the government of the United States to enter into trade agreements or agreements with such foreign nations as will afford the best possible market for the livestock and the livestock products as well as other farm products of this country, and to that end that it empower the President of the United States, as a consideration for such agreements, to grant, give and make such concessions and modifications in the tariff schedules on articles of commerce as will enable this government to secure the most favorable trade relations in foreign countries in livestock and the products of livestock, as well as other farm products of this country, while preserving the just rights of every interest involved."

PUNCTURED THE PERIODICAL MERGER RUMOR

The usual report of a big packing combine was "sprung" again last week by sensational newspapers. This time it took a form even more plausible than customary, and so received more attention. The presence of Sir Thomas Lipton in Chicago at the same time a British banker happened to be there was ground for a story that all the big packing concerns were to be merged in a big half billion dollar British holding company. The last previous rumor put the Swifts at the head. This time Armour was to lead.

All that was needed to puncture the bubble was specific denial from J. Ogden Armour, Louis F. Swift, Edward Tilden and represen-

tatives of the Morris and S. & S. concerns of any such intentions. Sir Thomas Lipton for the twentieth time asserted his complete divorce from the meat trade, and plaintively asked why he could not call on old friends without stirring up so much excitement. After that the pipe went out.

S. & S. IMPROVEMENTS.

Reports of the absorption of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company by other big packing concerns are periodical in the daily press, and apparently about as accurate as news from such sources usually is. Repetition of such a rumor recently, coupled with

pretended interviews with President Sulzberger, have only served to call attention to the activity of the S. & S. Company in extending its business all over the country.

Officers of the company deny that there is any intention of disposing of its stock to rivals. The majority of the stock is in the Sulzberger family, and it is stated it will remain there. Plans for increasing the company's output and business are pointed to as refutation of reports that the stock is to be sold. Contracts were let only this week for the building of 500 new refrigerator cars for the company's use. This makes a total increase of 1,000 cars in the last three years.

Plans for enlarging the capacity of various plants are constantly being made, and branch house construction is going on actively all over the country. The New Haven, Conn., house was only recently completed, a new building at New Orleans is under construction, improvements and additions are under way or planned at Schenectady, N. Y., Washington, D. C., Baltimore and other widely scattered points. Property was this week acquired for a new branch in the Bronx district, New York. These are samples of the activity of the sales departments. The company is not believed to desire any amalgamation or participation in a mythical merger.

TALK OF FARMERS' PLANTS AGAIN.

Regularly with the passage of the seasons comes the report that the farmers are going into the packing business for themselves, with the avowed purpose of wiping the meat trade off the earth. It is a coincidence that the stories are circulated about the time of the annual meeting of the National Farmers' Congress, an organization promoted by Westerners. The congress was in session at Topeka, Kan., this week, and the usual scheme was sprung. Last year it was a chain of packing plants. This year it is a plan for farmers to cure their meats at home and market them co-operatively as many do their grain and other crops. Meat men everywhere will agree that such a plan is eminently practical—as practical as any these "promoters" of farmers' interests have ever devised.

PROVING COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

Last Wednesday was "Cotton Seed Crushers' Day" at the Texas State Fair at Dallas, and there was a big attendance of mill men from all over the State. The demonstration of the uses of cotton oil and cottonseed flour at the Fair under direction of the Texas publicity bureau has made a big hit, and the culinary dainties turned out have made many converts for these cottonseed products.

DEATH OF MRS. F. H. BAILEY.

Cotton oil men were pained to learn last week of the death of Mrs. F. H. Bailey, wife of President Frank H. Bailey of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. Mr. Bailey is one of the ablest men in the oil trade, and one of the best-loved. Mrs. Bailey died at her home at Paris, Texas. There was a very large attendance from all over the Southwest at the funeral.

Watch page 48 for bargains in equipment. Plenty of them are always to be found there.

FEDERAL FOOD LAW RULES

Other Food Industries Favored as Against the Meat Trade

The new regulations for enforcement of the federal "pure food" law have been issued by the Department of Agriculture. The most important feature of them so far as the meat trade is concerned is that it is specifically stated that they do not apply to meat or meat-food products produced in this country and sold under the meat inspection law. It is clearly the intention that the latter statute shall regulate the meat trade independently of the pure food law.

While American meat food products are exempted from the provisions of the pure food law, the new regulations allow privileges to other food manufacturers which are not permitted to the meat trade by the meat regulations. For instance:

Meat Trade Discriminated Against.

Harmless colors are permitted in general food stuffs but cannot be used in meat.

The decision on the wholesomeness of preservatives is left to the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor and Treasury, while the meat trade is confined to certain specified preservatives.

Meat and meat food products imported into the United States will be permitted in interstate commerce when accompanied by certificate that they are not dangerous to health and after passing an examination to insure this, but no such rigid examination as required of our own products will be necessary. This is a clear discrimination in favor of imported meats and meat-food products.

Net weights are required if a statement of weight appears on a package, but as meat-food products are not included, the lard trade is still in a quandary as to how to label pails. This question will certainly be cleared up by the authorities without further delay.

Text of the Regulations.

The official text of the regulations, as approved last week by Secretaries Wilson, Shaw and Metcalf and made public over their signatures, is given herewith. Those regulations referring only to drugs, etc., are given by title only. The section of the law to which each regulation refers is given with the regulation for reference. The complete food regulations follow:

Short Title of the Act.

Regulation 1.—The act, "For preventing the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1906, shall be known and referred to as "The Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906."

Original Unbroken Package.

Regulation 2 (Sec. 2).—The term "original unbroken package" as used in this act is the original package, carton, case, can, box, barrel, bottle, phial or other receptacle put up by the manufacturer, to which the label is attached, or which may be suitable for the attachment of a label, making one complete package of the food or drug article. The original package contemplated includes both the wholesale and the retail package.

Collection of Samples.

Regulation 3 (Sec. 4).—Samples of unbroken packages shall be collected only by authorized agents of the Department of Agriculture; or by the health, food or drug officer of any State, Territory or the District of Columbia,

when commissioned by the Secretary of Agriculture for this purpose.

Samples may be purchased in the open market, and if in bulk the marks, brands or tags upon the package, carton, container, wrapper or accompanying printed or written matter shall be noted. The collector shall also note the names of the vendor and agent through whom the sale was actually made, together with the date of purchase. The collector shall purchase representative samples.

A sample shall be divided into three parts, and each part shall be labeled with the identifying marks. All samples shall be sealed by the collector with a seal provided for the purpose. If the package be less than four pounds, or in volume less than two quarts, three packages of approximately the same size shall be purchased and the marks and tags upon each noted as above. One sample shall be delivered to the party from whom purchased or to the party guaranteeing such merchandise. One sample shall be sent to the Bureau of Chemistry, or to such chemist or examiner as may be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the third sample shall be held under seal by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Methods of Analysis.

Regulation 4 (Sec. 4).—Unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of Agriculture, the methods of analysis employed shall be those prescribed by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and U. S. Pharmacopoeia.

Hearings.

Regulation 5 (Sec. 4).—(a) When the examination or analysis shows that the provisions of the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906, have been violated, notice of that fact, together with a copy of the findings, shall be furnished to the party or parties from whom the sample was obtained or who executed the guarantee as provided in the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906, and a date shall be fixed at which such party or parties may be heard before the Secretary of Agriculture, or such other official connected with the food and drug inspection service as may be commissioned by him for that purpose. The hearings shall be had at a place, to be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, most convenient for all parties concerned. These hearings shall be private and confined to questions of fact. The parties interested therein may appear in person or by attorney and may propound proper interrogatories and submit oral or written evidence to show any fault or error in the findings of the analyst or examiner. The Secretary of Agriculture may order a re-examination of the sample or have new samples drawn for further examination.

(b) If the examination or analysis be found correct, the Secretary of Agriculture shall give notice to the United States District Attorney as prescribed.

(c) Any health, food or drug officer or agent of any State, Territory or the District of Columbia who shall obtain satisfactory evidence of any violation of the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906, as provided in section 5 thereof, shall first submit the same to the Secretary of Agriculture, in order that the latter may cause notice to be given to the guarantor or to the party from whom the sample was obtained.

Publication of Results.

Regulation 6 (Sec. 4).—(a) When a judgment of the court shall have been rendered there may be a publication of the findings of the examiner or analyst, together with the findings of the court.

(b) This publication may be made in the form of circulars, notices, or bulletins, as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct, not less than thirty days after judgment.

(c) If an appeal be taken from the judgment of the court before such publication, notice of the appeal shall accompany the publication.

Regulation 7 (Section 7).—Standard for Drugs.

Formulas for Proprietary Foods.

Regulation 8, Section 8, last Paragraph.—(a) Manufacturers of proprietary foods are only required to state upon the label the names and percentages of the materials used, in so far as the Secretary of Agriculture may find this to be necessary to secure freedom from adulteration and misbranding.

(b) The factories in which proprietary foods are made shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection provided for in Regulation 16.

Form of Guaranty for Retailers.

Regulation 9 (Sec. 9).—(a) No dealer in food or drug products will be liable to prosecution if he can establish that the goods were sold under a guarantee by the wholesaler, manufacturer, jobber, dealer, or other party residing in the United States from whom purchased.

(b) A general guarantee may be filed with the Secretary of Agriculture by the manufacturer or dealer and be given a serial number, which number shall appear on each and every package of goods sold under such guarantee with the words "Guaranteed under the food and drug act, June 30, 1906."

(c) The following form of guarantee is suggested.

"I (we) the undersigned, do hereby guarantee that the articles of food or drugs manufactured, packed, distributed or sold by me (us) (specifying the same as full as possible), are not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906.

(Signed in ink.)

(Name and place of business of wholesaler, dealer, jobber, or other party.)

(d) If the guarantee be not filed with the Secretary of Agriculture as above it should identify and be attached to the bill of sale, invoice, bill of lading, or other schedule giving the names and quantities of the articles sold.

ADULTERATION.

Regulation 10.—Confectionery (Section 7).
Substances Mixed and Packed With Foods.

Regulation 11.—(Section 7, under "Foods.")—No substance may be mixed or packed with a food product which will reduce or lower its quality or strength. Not excluded under this provision are substances properly used in the preparation of food products for clarification or refining, and eliminated in the further process of manufacture.

Coloring, Powdering, Coating and Staining.

Regulation 12.—(Section 7, under "Foods.")—(a) Only harmless colors may be used in food products.

(b) The reduction of a substance to a powder to conceal inferiority in character is prohibited.

(c) The term "powdered" means the application of any powdered substance to the exterior portion of articles of food or the reduction of a substance to a powder.

(d) The term "coated" means the application of any substance to the exterior portion of a food product.

(e) The term "stain" includes any change produced by the addition of any substance to the exterior portion of foods which in any way alters their natural tint.

Natural Poisonous or Deleterious Ingredients.

Regulation 13.—(Section 7, paragraph 5, under "Foods.")—Any food product which contains naturally a poisonous or deleterious ingredient does not come within the provisions of the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906, except when the presence of such ingredients is due to filth, putrescence or decomposition.

External Application of Preservatives.

Regulation 14.—(Section 7, paragraph 5, under "Foods," proviso)—(a) Poisonous or deleterious preservatives shall only be applied externally, and they and the food products shall be of a character which shall not permit the permeation of any of the preservative to the interior, or any portion of the interior, of the product.

(b) When these products are ready for (Continued on page 20)

THE MODERN PACKING HOUSE

By FRED. W. WILDER

Formerly general superintendent Swift & Company and general superintendent, designer and builder of the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Company plant at Chicago.



Complete Treatise on the Designing, Construction, Equipment and Operation of a Modern Abattoir and Packing House, According to Present American Practice, Including Formulas for the Manufacture of Lard and Sausage, the Curing of Meats, Etc., and Methods of Converting all By-products into Commercial Articles

This work is a volume containing over 500 pages, printed on heavy half-tone paper]stock, profusely illustrated with diagrams, sectional views and half-tone cuts. The author, Mr. F. W. Wilder, was the leading authority in the United States upon all matters relating to the packing house industry, and this book is carefully compiled from years of experience where business was done on a large scale, and should appeal to everyone in this line of business as a rare opportunity for gaining knowledge which has cost thousands of dollars to acquire, and which is hereby made available to all.

MR. WILDER, THE AUTHOR OF THIS BOOK, WAS SENIOR MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF WILDER & DAVIS, PRACTICAL PACKING HOUSE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS, WHOSE ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ON PAGE 37 OF THIS ISSUE.

The book is written in plain language, so that all instructions may be easily followed. It is a work which should be in every packinghouse, large or small.

Price, Bound in Cloth, \$10.00
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Book Department

Floor A, Produce Exchange, N. Y.

TRADE GLEANINGS

A smokehouse belonging to Emil Woschnack at Saginaw, Mich., has been damaged by fire.

The Cudahy Packing Company has appointed D. H. Cantrell as its local agent at Little Rock, Ark.

Preparations are being made for extensive improvements to the Potomac tannery at Moorefield, W. Va.

George E. Couch is reported as promoting a company for the establishment of a packing plant at Dubuque, Ia.

The Illinois Leather Company, of Chicago, Ill., has increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

The Lorene Cottonseed Oil Mill Company is nearly through installing machinery in its new mill at Mooresville, N. C.

The Illinois Leather Company's plant at 400 North Halstead street, Chicago, Ill., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$25,000.

The Spokane Poultry and Egg Company, of Spokane, Wash., has been organized. The company will build a large plant at Jamison Station, Wash.

The smokehouse at the William Davis Company's packing plant at Toronto, Can., was damaged by fire on October 21, to the extent of \$5,000.

The Holt Land and Live Stock Company of Longmont, Colo., has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital by A. D. Holt, B. M. Holt and Grant E. Halderman.

The Omaha Meat and Commission Company of Denver, Colo., has been incorporated by David Plessner, M. Phillip and S. W. Chaney. The capital stock is \$10,000.

The Boston Chrome Leather Company of Portland, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, to deal in hides, skins, etc., by J. C. Small and R. Webb.

The Wilson Farm Poultry Company, Morristown, N. J., has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock to raise cattle, horses, poultry, etc. The incorporators are Florence W. Swift, J. S. Carroll and E. E. Swift.

The Kaufman Beef Company of Baltimore, Md., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock, to deal in and slaughter livestock H. C. J. Louis and E. R. Kaufman, Charles W. Treuth and J. F. Conrad, Jr., are the incorporators.

The High Grade Lard Company of Baltimore, Md., has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock, to manufacture "shortine" and other food products. Henry C. Turnbill, H. R. Turnbill, D. C. Turnbill and S. W. Reger are the incorporators.

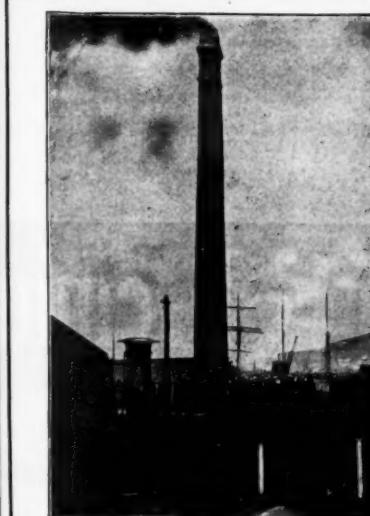
The new packing plant of the Utah Packing Company at Salt Lake City, Utah, was seriously damaged by fire on October 22. The loss is estimated at about \$250,000. The plant had just been completed and was to have been put in operation in a few days.

In the near future the long talked of cottonseed lard factory will be started in the City of Mexico, Mexico, with a capital of \$100,000. It is the intention of the company to establish branches in all parts of the city for the sale of the products of the factory and also throughout the Federal District.

The Associated Consumers' Incorporated Company of Elmira, N. Y., has filed articles of incorporation with \$10,000 capital stock, by F. W. Rogers, G. H. and T. D. Spring. The company is to engage in a general meat and grocery business and will have the right to slaughter livestock. It will also conduct a general commission business.

The Niagara Sanitary Construction Company has filed a certificate of incorporation at Albany, N. Y., which states that the company is capitalized at \$50,000 and will begin business with \$10,000. The following are named as incorporators: Christian Klinck, Charles Klinck, Rudolf T. G. Liesinger, Albert C. Lembke, Charles H. A. Wannenwetsch, Rufus Stacy, William C. Heinold and Andrew T. Wannenwetsch, all of Buffalo, N. Y. The company intends to construct and maintain sanitary and fertilizer plants in large cities throughout the United States.

(Continued on page 24.)



Draft Without a Chimney

is better than draft with a chimney.

Just compare them. The fan takes but little room, costs but little, is quickly erected, is not a smoke producer, is portable and salable. How about the chimney?

Read our treatise, No. 110, sent upon request.

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BORAX AS A WHOLESOME PRESERVATIVE

New York, Oct. 17, 1906.

Editor The National Provisioner:

Sir—In the October issue of "What to Eat," which is termed the "national food magazine," there is an article headed "Dr. Wiley Answers Mr. Langdon." The Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry never refers to the hundreds of carloads of borax that is consumed annually by the English nation. He does refer, however, to some local government crank in England who objects to preservatives, and he discovered that a dairyman in England was fined for using borax in milk.

Among other things in his very weak letter he says that I did not act as a gentleman when visiting the Bureau of Chemistry a few years ago. The Doctor says "I was under the impression that when a gentleman entered the house or office of another it was bad form to open doors, refrigerators and desks for the purpose of inspection without an invitation on the part of the owner to do so." In reference to that part of Dr. Wiley's article I will say that I did not open any doors or desks, I only opened a refrigerator which stood by the door. I found it contained butter thrown in there very carelessly. The Doctor, however, admits that the refrigerator contained butter and urine. If I had opened desks I no doubt would have found them in a cleaner condition than I did the refrigerator, kitchen and dining-room.

Dr. Wiley forgets that he is a public servant and that I, as an American citizen,

have a perfect right to investigate government property, and still conduct myself as a gentleman. Enclosed please find a copy of my reply to Dr. Wiley's criticism, which was published in the October issue of "What to Eat." Yours very truly,

H. H. LANGDON,
Food Expert.

Mr. Langdon's letter follows:

Editor "What to Eat," Chicago, Ill.

Sir—I was certainly amused to peruse in your esteemed issue of October Dr. Wiley's answers to my article which was recently published in the Journal of Commerce of New York. The Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry has a peculiar faculty of only seeing mole hills when mountains are in plain sight.

In answer to Dr. Wiley's communication, I will say in justice to your readers and myself, that in all my writings I have never advocated borax or boric acid in canned meats. There is no necessity of a preservative in canned meats if they are sterilized and properly sealed, except in tropical climates where the temperature would be high enough to develop bacteria in the can.

Whoever wrote the article in the British Food Journal, which Dr. Wiley quotes, certainly is not familiar with the action of boric acid on food. The article says in speaking of preservatives and embalming chemicals, "Its presence can only mean that material in which it is found has been allowed to become stale if not putrid, before it has been placed in the can."

I challenge any person in the country to prove that boric acid or borax can be used to restore decayed, partially decomposed or putrid meat to an edible condition. Boric acid is the mildest of acids. Borax is the mildest of alkalines. These mild preservatives must be used when the article to be preserved is in a fresh, sweet and wholesome condition.

In reference to the article headed, "Fined for Using Borax in Milk," I will say that I have never advocated the use of any preservative in milk. England, however, allows one-quarter of one per cent. of boric acid in potted cream, one-half of one per cent. of boric acid in butter, and demands her hams, bacon and shoulders packed in borax. Hun-

(Continued on page 40.)

ONE OF THE FINEST

We take a great deal of pleasure in reading your paper, and think it is one of the finest trade papers in the country.

C. M. PATE, President,
Bellis Bros. & Pate Co.,
Soap Stock, Chemicals and Fertilizers.
Memphis, Tenn.

Swift's Premium Bacon

as a Rasher for Steaks and Chops



"Oh, hour of all hours, the most blessed upon earth,
The blessed hour of our dinners." —Owen Meredith.

What tastes better than a well selected, juicy steak—with slices of Swift's Premium Bacon, broiled medium and used as a Rasher? Meredith was right. "The blessed hour of our dinners." Steak alone is good, but the flavor imparted by the use of Premium Bacon makes it delicious! Swift's Premium—remember.

How to Prepare.

Just before steak is done, place half a dozen medium thin slices of Premium Bacon on the steak, in pan or broiler, and allow it to cook as the steak is finishing. This will impart a delicious flavor to the steak. When serving, place bacon crosswise on steak, as illustrated.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

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 New York and
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Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association.

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 Dr. J. H. SENNER.....President and Editor

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COST OF INSPECTION

Senator Beveridge in his political stumping tour this fall has revived the suggestion that the cost of meat inspection be saddled upon the packers. In his speech at Richmond, Ind., last week he made this the keynote, and intimated that an attempt would be made at the coming session of Congress to put it through. In justification he says that the present law is worth millions of dollars in advertising to the packers—he places the figure at \$10,000,000 a year. Then, he says, the government gives the packers \$3,000,000 annually for the inspection. His argument is that in return for the advertising the packer should pay for the inspection. And that is about as close as many of our public men ever come to solving practical problems.

The demagogic Senator from Indiana for-

gets that a year ago the meat trade of the United States needed no such advertising. Its products were everywhere known as the best in the world. Since that time our government has "befouled its own nest" by proclaiming to the world that our meat products were unsound and unwholesome, and this tremendous falsehood has cost the packers of the United States several tens of millions of dollars, and will cost them more in years to come. If the Senator's figures are correct, that the government labels are worth \$10,000,000 annually as a guarantee of wholesomeness—and it is hoped they are—it will still take the government several years to undo the damage it caused in two short months.

The Senator argues that the packer could not, in turn, assess the cost of inspection upon the consumer or livestock raiser because it would amount to only a few cents per head which could not be distributed over the products. In other words, he would have the government rifle the pockets of the packers because he considers them to be in a helpless condition. That seems to be the general administration attitude toward the packer.

The packinghouse industry has already spent millions of dollars in construction and refitting, in printing of new labels and in hiring additional men because of the meat inspection law; it pays millions of dollars a year for officially condemned livestock—and it has bowed humbly and earnestly to the law. Is it because the packers have been submissive to the laws of the land, as became good citizens, that they are to have all possible burdens put upon them, until they assert their rights as American business men, or have their establishments legislated out of existence?

It seems that the American Meat Packers' Association will have opportunity to show of what stuff it is made, if the packing trade is not to be further robbed.

A POINT FOR OLEO

Oleomargarine won a victory in the State courts of Wisconsin last week which promises much for this persecuted and boycotted food-product. The State law prohibits the sale of oleo colored in imitation of butter. The court ruled that a yellow color in oleo due to a natural ingredient was not a violation of the law. The natural color in this case was due to cottonseed oil.

The decision was obtained under difficulties. The State Dairy and Food Commissioner is one of the most noted of the political food officials of the country, and naturally an open partisan of the dairy and creamery interests. For two years he refused to consent to a test case on oleo which obtained its

yellow color from cottonseed oil. Finally retail dealers were found who volunteered to sell the product in defiance of his order. This forced the commissioner to prosecute, with the result stated. It is not expected that the butter interest of a State which harbors so clever a lobbyist as ex-Governor Hoard will give in easily, but it is hard to see how an honest product can longer be barred from sale in Wisconsin in the face of this court decision.

While the ruling affects one State only, it gives the trade much encouragement everywhere, and affords a vantage point from which a vigorous fight can be made in other States. It should also be a matter of pride to the cotton oil interests that their product should be the means which made possible the driving of this entering wedge in the fight for recognition of a legitimate industry.

◆ ◆ ◆

COTTON OIL ENDORSED

Cottonseed products interests, which have long complained of the lack of attention paid by government departments to their industry, both in the way of helpful experimentation and publicity, appear to have at last found a friend in government circles at Washington. The first public endorsement of any moment given cottonseed and its products by government bureaus came last week in a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor, setting forth the magnitude of the cottonseed products export trade, and calling attention to opportunities for its enlargement.

This government bulletin contains the following surprisingly frank admission of the government's neglect of the cotton oil industry in past years, an admission which shows an awakening to neglected opportunities, though it does attempt to throw the blame on by-gone administrations:

"If the United States had, twenty or twenty-five years ago, followed up the admissions of European olive oil experts that they could not detect one-third cottonseed oil in their best olive oil, and had pushed the matter to its just conclusion—that cottonseed oil was as pure and wholesome as the best olive oil—the United States would not today be able to meet the foreign demand which would have been created therefor."

And it adds this bit of very timely advice, which may well be taken as having been intended for the Department of Agriculture:

"Even now an official analysis of the oil and a government assurance of its purity and wholesomeness for culinary and table uses would not only enlarge its foreign market, but would break down home prejudice against it and very much enlarge its consumption in the United States."

It is evident that this government bulletin maker has been reading some of the missionary literature of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association's publicity bureau. Pertinent or impertinent, his superiors in office should take his advice.

FOOD LAW REGULATIONS.

(Continued from page 15.)

consumption if any portion of the added preservative shall have penetrated the food product, then the proviso of section 7, paragraph 5, under "Foods," shall not obtain, and such food products shall then be subject to the regulations for food products in general.

(c) The preservative applied must be of such a character that, until removed, the food products are inedible.

Wholesomeness of Colors and Preservatives.

Regulation 15.—(Section 7, paragraph 5, under "Foods.")—(a) Respecting the wholesomeness of colors, preservatives and other substances which are added to foods, the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine from chemical or other examination, under the authority of the agricultural appropriation act, Public 382, approved June 30, 1906, the names of those substances which are permitted or inhibited in food products; and such findings, when approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, shall become a part of these regulations.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall determine from time to time, in accordance with the authority conferred by the agricultural appropriation act, Public 382, approved June 30, 1906, the principles which shall guide the use of colors, preservatives and other substances added to foods; and when concurred in by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the principles so established shall become a part of these regulations.

Character of the Raw Materials.

Regulation 16.—(Section 7, paragraph 1, under "Drugs"; paragraph 6, under "Foods.")—(a) The Secretary of Agriculture, when he deems it necessary, shall examine the raw materials used in the manufacture of food and drug products, and determine whether any filthy, decomposed or putrid substance is used in their preparation.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall make such inspection as often as he may deem necessary.

MISBRANDING.

Label.

Regulation 17.—(Section 8.)—(a) The term "label" applies to any printed, pictorial or other matter upon or attached to any package of a food or drug product or any container thereof.

(b) The principal label shall consist, first, of all words which the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906, specifically requires, to wit, the name of the substance or product; the name of place of manufacture in the case of food compounds or mixtures; words which show that the articles are compounded, mixtures or blends; the words "compound," "mixture" or "blend"; or words designating the substances or their derivatives and proportions required to be named in the case of drugs and foods. All these required words shall appear upon the principal label with no intervening description or explanatory reading matter. Second, if the name of the manufacturer and place of manufacture are given they shall also appear upon the principal label. Third, elsewhere upon the principal label other matter may appear in the discretion of the manufacturer.

(c) The principal label on foods or drugs for domestic commerce shall be printed in English (except as provided in Regulation 19), with or without the foreign label in the language of the country where the food or drug product is produced or manufactured. The size of type shall not be smaller than 8-point (brevier) caps: Provided, That in

case the size of the package will not permit the use of 8-point cap type the size of the type may be reduced proportionately.

(d) The form, character and appearance of the labels, except as provided above, are left to the judgment of the manufacturer.

(e) Descriptive matter upon the label shall be free from any statement, design or device regarding the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein or quality thereof or place of origin, which is false or misleading in any particular.

(f) An article containing more than one food product or active medicinal agent is misbranded if named after a single constituent.

In the case of drugs the nomenclature employed by the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary shall obtain.

(g) The term "design" or "device" applies to pictorial matter of every description, and to abbreviations, characters or signs for weights, measures or names of substances.

(h) The use of any false or misleading statement, design or device shall not be justified by any statement given as the opinion of an expert or other person appearing on any part of the label, nor by any descriptive matter explaining the use of the false or misleading statement, design or device.

(i) The regulation regarding the principal label will not be enforced until October 1, 1907, in the case of labels printed and now on hand, whenever any statement therein contained which is contrary to the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906, as to character of contents, shall be corrected by a supplemental label, stamp or pasteur. All other labels now printed and on hand may be used without change until October 1, 1907.

Name and Address of Manufacturer.

Regulation 18.—(Section 8.)—(a) The name of the manufacturer or producer, or the place where manufactured, except in case of mixtures and compounds having a distinctive name, need not be given upon the label, but if given, must be the true name and the true place. The words "packed for _____," "distributed by _____," or some equivalent phrase, shall be added to the label in case the name which appears upon the label is not that of the actual manufacturer or producer, or the name of the place not the actual place of manufacture or production.

(b) When a person, firm or corporation actually manufactures or produces an article of food or drug in two or more places, the actual place of manufacture or production of each particular package need not be stated on the label except when in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture the mention of any such place, to the exclusion of the others, misleads the public.

Character of Name.

Regulation 19.—(Section 8.)—(a) A simple or unmixed food or drug product not bearing a distinctive name shall be designated by its common name in the English language, or, if a drug, by any name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary. No further description of its components or qualities is required, except as to content of alcohol, morphine, etc.

(b) The use of a geographical name shall not be permitted in connection with a food or drug product not manufactured or produced in that place, when such name indicates that the article was manufactured or produced in that place.

(c) The use of a geographical name in connection with a food or drug product will not be deemed a misbranding when by reason of long usage it has come to represent a generic term and is used to indicate a style, type or brand; but in all such cases the State or Territory where any such article is man-

ufactured or produced shall be stated upon the principal label.

(d) A foreign name which is recognized as distinctive of a product of a foreign country shall not be used upon an article of domestic origin except as an indication of the type or style of quality or manufacture, and then only when so qualified that it cannot be offered for sale under the name of a foreign article.

Distinctive Name.

Regulation 20.—(Section 8.)—(a) A "distinctive name" is a trade, arbitrary or fancy name which clearly distinguishes a food product, mixture or compound from any other food product, mixture or compound.

(b) A distinctive name shall not be one representing any single constituent of a mixture or compound.

(c) A distinctive name shall not misrepresent any property or quality of a mixture or compound.

(d) A distinctive name shall give no false indication of origin, character or place of manufacture, nor lead the purchaser to suppose that it is any other food or drug product.

Compounds, Imitations or Blends Without Distinctive Name.

Regulation 21.—(Section 8.)—(a) The term "blend" applies to a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only.

(b) If any age is stated it shall not be that of a single one of its constituents, but shall be the average of all constituents in their respective proportions.

(c) Coloring and flavoring cannot be used for increasing the weight or bulk of a blend.

(d) In order that colors or flavors may not increase the volume or weight of a blend, they are not to be used in quantities exceeding 1 pound to 500 pounds of the blend.

(e) A color or flavor cannot be employed to imitate any natural product or any other product of recognized name and quality.

(f) The term "imitation" applies to any mixture or compound which is a counterfeit or fraudulent simulation of any article of food or drug.

Articles Without a Label.

Regulation 22.—(Section 8, paragraph 1, under "Drugs"; paragraph 1, under "Foods.")—It is prohibited to sell or offer for sale a food or drug product bearing no label upon the package or no descriptive matter whatever connected with it, either by design, device or otherwise, if said product be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Proper Branding Not a Complete Guaranty.

Regulation 23.—Packages which are correctly branded as to character of contents, place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, or otherwise, may be adulterated and hence not entitled to enter into interstate commerce.

Incompleteness of Branding.

Regulation 24.—A compound shall be deemed misbranded if the label be incomplete as to the names of the required ingredients. A simple product does not require any further statement than the name or distinctive name thereof, except as provided in Regulations 19 (a) and 28.

Substitution.

Regulation 25.—(Sections 7 and 8.)—(a) When a substance of a recognized quality commonly used in the preparation of a food or drug product is replaced by another substance, not injurious or deleterious to health, (Continued on page 35.)

We Can Sell the Goods to the Packing House Trade

We Know the buyers and they know us. We can handle manufacturers' lines better than anybody in the business. Try us!
FRED. K. HIGBIE CO., Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

Members American Meat Packers' Association.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

SMALL HIGH-SPEED ENGINES.

By F. R. Still, Chief Engineer American Blower Company.*

To most people a small engine is something to be avoided if possible. It generally requires constant attention, frequent adjustment, is extravagant in steam consumption and is difficult to get at to adjust or repair. The main object of most manufacturers seems to be to see how cheap an engine can be built, not how good. This condition has so long prevailed that most people have concluded it is impossible to build a small engine from which the same results can be obtained as from a large one.

The troubles to which small engines are incident are commonly accepted as a necessary sequence to their operation. Efforts have been made to mitigate these evils by various schemes in design and lubrication, but usually the designer became so wrapped up in the one particular feature which started him into the design that he lost sight of the other and more important details, never after being within speaking distance of them. * * *

From experience and close observation it was decided that fully 80 per cent. of the small engine troubles are due to improper lubrication; whereas only about 10 per cent. are due to inadequate proportions and finish of the working parts, and the other 10 per cent. to the neglect or ignorance of the operator. * * *

Being so satisfied that these conclusions and deductions were correct, it was decided to carry them into effect, if with no other result than to prove their fallacy. To get away from any fixed notions, and to gain new ideas from the practice of others and, further, to give "an opportunity to criticise somebody else," an engine designer of long experience in some of the best shops in this country was engaged. Before him were spread these ideas, also what he was expected to accomplish. This briefly was as follows:

1. An engine that could be sold with a guarantee that it would run three months or more without requiring any attention, either to the oiling system, or for adjustments, except the filling of the sight feed cylinder lubricator.
2. An engine that would be economical in the use of steam and oil.
3. That could be easily adjusted and not liable to easily get out of adjustment.
4. That could be used anywhere and for any purpose that an engine can be used for.
5. That had ample bearing and wearing surfaces to make it long lived and unlikely to overheat at full load.
6. That it should be constructed of the best materials for the purpose intended.
7. That it should be devoid of any semblance to "freaks" of every sort; and last, but not least, and, perhaps, the most difficult of all, it must not be so costly to build as to make the selling price prohibitive to the average buyer.

How well these requirements have been accomplished is shown by the satisfactory reports since obtained from the engineers having charge of them.

Being so thoroughly impressed with the importance of a good system of lubrication, the first step was to work out something more effective than previously used. It does not take much thought to arrive at the conclusion that if metal does not run on metal, but is always separated by a heavy film of oil, there can be very little wear. The problem then settles down to the production of the necessary heavy film.

In looking over the many systems for lubricating engines, the most rational seemed to be forced lubrication by means of a pump. But experience shows this has many defects. The oil being under pressure necessitates extreme care in adjustment, as any bearing being looser than another vents the entire system and destroys the desired effect. Again, any foreign material that may get into the small

tubes or grooves which are an essential part of this system will be rammed in tight by the oil pressure.

To overcome these objections it was decided to adopt a gravity flow, the oil being lifted by a pump to the top of the frame, from which elevation it would flow downward by gravity. In this way large tubes can be used; the velocity of the oil will be rapid, the volume of oil in circulation will be much greater, it will not be necessary to have the bearings tight, neither will they all have to be adjusted exactly alike, and any foreign matter will be washed out, instead of being rammed in.

Being satisfied that this came close to the ideal way of producing the flow of oil, the next step was to distribute the oil along the bearing and wearing surfaces to completely separate them by that all-essential film.

Considering the question from a mechanical standpoint, it is at once apparent that an oil film takes up space, so a bearing cannot be tight or the oil cannot get in unless it is forced in at a pressure greater than is exerted on the journal. The thicker the film, the more space there must be between the metals, hence a loose bearing is desirable if it does not cause pounding.

When the crank is on the downward stroke, it pushes the journal away from the upper part of the bearing. The shaft is also rolling in the direction the crank is traveling. Hence, the oil should enter at the beginning of the gap which intervenes between the shaft and bearing, and thence be rolled up into the remaining space by the rotation of the shaft. The gap naturally begins at one side of the circumference of the shaft, so the oil grooves should most naturally be on the sides.

After the crank passes the lower center on the upstroke, oil should flow in from the groove on the opposite side in the same way. These grooves can thus be made larger, say from one-fourth to three-eighth inches in width and the whole length of the bearing metal.

The same scheme is applicable to the oiling of the main bearings, crank-pin, crosshead pin, eccentric and governor weight pin, and it works to perfection, better even than was ever thought possible. * * *

(To be Continued.)

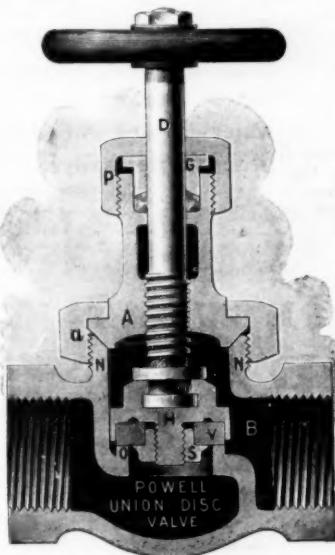
POWELL UNION DISC VALVE.

It has been the aim in the improved Union composite disc valve, made by the William Powell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, to do away with the defects which have heretofore characterized vulcanized composite discs. The valves are intended only for moderate pressure, such as low-pressure steam or hot-water heating systems, and are not intended for high pressure or superheated steam. For such service the company makes the White Star valve.

As may be seen by the sectional illustration herewith, the improved Union valve is new in respect to several details of its design. The bonnet A has a ground point where it is held in contact with the body neck N by the union nut a. This is claimed to eliminate the troubles caused by corrosion and the cementing of this joint, and to enable the bonnet to be removed easily at any time for repairs or inspection.

The screw stem D has double forcing collars on its lower end that engage with the

upper and lower bearings of the slotted carrier H, which holds the composite disc V. The upper collar, fitting snugly over the top flange of the carrier, holds it steady from oscillating or wobbling when the disc is being raised from or lowered upon its seat. This upper stem collar is finished on its upper face to make a steam tight joint against the lower face of the bonnet hub, so that the valve may be packed when pressure is on and the valve wide open. The disc carrier H is held by guide ribs cast in the body shell to a true axial position perpendicular to the seat at all times, insuring accurate seating of the disc in closing. For inspection, re-

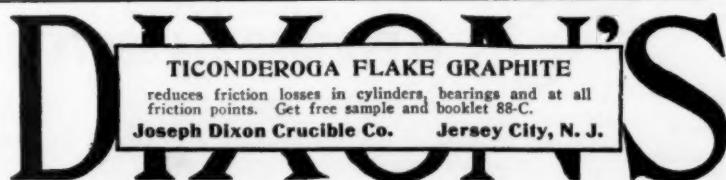


pairs or removal of the discs the carrier can be instantly and conveniently removed from the valve stem by sliding it out from between the double collars. By removing the disc carrier from its valve stem, as described, the labor of replacing a wornout disc is slight. The discs are screwed to the carrier by a strong lock nut. The packing box P on the valve stem is fitted with a driving gland, and the wheel handle is secured to the valve stem by a lock nut.

These valves are made in all sizes and styles. Those made for hot water and steam radiators particularly and may be had in sizes of from one-half inch to two inches. The valves are also made with iron bodies and yoke tops in sizes of from two to eight inches. The complete line of brass valves embraces globe, angle and check valves in sizes of from one-fourth inch to three inches.

INSULATING REFRIGERATOR CARS.

Over a million square feet of Neponset Insulation Paper will be used in the new Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe cars being built by the American Car & Foundry Co.



ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Barnstable, Mass.—The Sargent Ice Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by A. M. Sargent, F. H. Sargent and N. D. Pratt.

Portland, Me.—The National Lac Casein Company has been incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital stock. President, treasurer and clerk, E. W. Freeman of Portland. The company will deal in milk and manufacture all products therefrom.

Danbury, O.—The Danbury Ice Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by M. Altschel, William Far, A. W. Kolb, L. E. Kolb and Walter Lammers.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Schuh & Physeck Company has been incorporated to erect and operate creameries, by C. W. Schuh and others. The capital stock is \$10,000.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Home Ice and Refrigeration Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital, all paid, by G. H. Bollman, C. H. Whitehead and Paul A. Simonds.

Norfolk, Va.—The Feuerstein Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, by L. Feuerstein, president; L. J. Feuerstein, vice-president; S. C. Feuerstein, secretary and treasurer.

Waterbury, Conn.—The East Mountain Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by J. H. Hancarte, N. E. Hancarte and W. S. Hill.

Anderson, Ind.—Otis P. Crim, E. C. Handy and W. I. Collins have incorporated the Indiana Ice and Dairy Company, with \$300,000 to \$500,000.

New Orleans, La.—The Orleans Ice Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with \$125,000 capital stock by Joseph Vacaro, Arthur Barba, Sr., and P. J. Patorno.

Newark, N. J.—The Alboom Hygeia Ice Company, capital \$100,000, has been incorporated to manufacture ice by S. Alboom, M. Zucker, J. Steiner and N. Salzman.

Wilber, Neb.—E. J. Hamir, J. H. Smith, E. T. Rector, J. H. Rushton and others have incorporated the Crete Cold Storage Company, with \$100,000 capital stock.

ICE NOTES.

Enid, Okla.—The Enid Ice and Fuel Company has commenced the construction of a modern cold storage plant, to be operated in connection with its ice plant.

Los Angeles, Calif.—The Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Company will erect an addition to its ice plant at a cost of \$6,000.

Harvey, La.—A company is being formed here for the purpose of erecting an ice plant. Walton Robertson of this place is promoting the enterprise.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The Sinton Dairy Company will erect a two story creamery building to cost \$14,000, at the corner of El Paso and Cimarron streets.

Philadelphia, Pa.—David Bradley will make extensive alterations to his cold storage plant at Water and Dock streets. About \$15,000 will be expended.

Blacksburg, Va.—The Virginia Polytechnic Institute will equip its institution with an 8-ton refrigerating machine.

(Additional refrigeration news on page 24.)



Water-soaked paper
conducts heat seven
times faster than
water-soaked wood,
hence the necessity for

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Which positively will
not absorb moisture.

There is no chance for water to get into the fibres, for every cell is filled with the water-repelling Giant Compound, manufactured by us, alone, and used in no other papers. They are air-tight. Standard for eighteen years.

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SEE PAGE 48
FOR BARGAINS

CATALOGS



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NEPONSET

THE Strongest—Thickest—
Most Water and Air-proof
Insulating Paper made. Send for
samples and make your own tests.

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East Walpole, Mass. Chicago Washington



ESTABLISHED 1817

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.

Mechanical refrigeration may be described as the process of reducing the temperature of a body, or keeping same below the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. This may be effected in various ways, for instance, by mixing certain parts of salt and ice or snow together, zero or even lower temperatures are obtainable; this is the method commonly employed when freezing ice cream, but on a large scale only one method can be considered, i.e., the evaporation of liquids having a low boiling point. Various liquids are used, such as anhydrous ammonia, liquid carbolic acid, liquid sulphurous acid, etc., and the amount of heat that can be absorbed by these various liquids is represented by the latent heat of evaporation.

Anhydrous ammonia is the liquid most commonly used, as it has no active chemical properties; it can be liquefied at comparatively low pressure and high temperature, and has a high latent heat of evaporation. The ammonia machines are divided into two types, known as the absorption system and the compression system.

The characteristic feature of the absorption system is suggested by the name. The principle involved is the absorption of ammonia gas NH_3 by water. The refrigerating agent used is a solution of 30 per cent. of anhydrous ammonia to 70 per cent. of water; this liquid, commercially called aqua ammonia, is furnished in large iron drums from which the liquid is pumped into the generator. Steam is applied to the coils in the generator and the ammonia gas is driven off under a pressure of from 120-160 pounds per square inch. At this pressure, by cooling, the gas may be liquefied. This is done by conducting the gas through a series of coils, which are either submerged in a tank of cold water, or cooling water may be run on the coils in a spray. The ammonia gas gives up its heat to the water and is in consequence condensed to liquid. This liquid, which is anhydrous ammonia, is then stored up in a receiver for use as needed in the refrigerating coils.

The refrigerator or expansion coils are usually a series of coils, either submerged in a strong solution of brine, or exposed in the rooms or boxes to be refrigerated. The liquid ammonia is conducted from the receiver to a valve called the expansion valve. Here a small quantity of the liquid is admitted to the refrigerating coils, and as a low pressure, usually not over 10-15 pounds, is carried in the refrigerating coils, the liquid quickly evaporates, the heat extracted from the material surrounding the refrigerating coils being the fuel used for evaporation. The gas in the evaporating coils, after having done its work, passes rapidly over to the absorber. While the rich ammonia liquid passes through the stages of evaporation, liquefaction and re-evaporation, the weak liquid remaining in the generator is conducted through the exchanger, where it imparts its surplus heat to the rich liquid. It is then conducted to the absorber; here the weak liquid rapidly reabsorbs the spent gas from the refrigerating coils, forming again the rich solution of aqua ammonia, and the pump circulates this liquid to the generator, and the same operation is repeated. It will thus be seen that the operation of an absorption machine forms what we may term a continuous compound cycle.

One absorption machine is constructed as follows: The ammonia pump, the only movable part of the machine, is of the fly-wheel type, controlled by a governor and usually operating at a speed of 25 revolutions per minute. The generator consists of two or more horizontal cylinders connected to a main casting. These cylinders contain the steam heating coils. On top of the main casting is mounted a stand pipe containing a series of large and small perforated pans. This is called the analyzer. Adjacent to the analyzer is another stand pipe containing a coil made up of a number of small straight pipes or tubes. This second stand pipe is called the rectifier.

The condenser is built in various styles, either submerged atmosphere or double pipe type. The submerged condenser consists of a series of coils submerged in a tank of cold water; the hot gas enters the coils at the top and the liquefied ammonia leaves at the bottom. The cooling water enters the tank at the bottom and overflows at the top.

The atmospheric condenser consists of coils exposed to the air and having cooling water trickling over same from a perforated gutter or pipe above the top pipe of the condenser. The hot gas enters the coils at the top and the liquid ammonia leaves at the bottom. This type of condenser is most suitable where the cooling water is of a high temperature, as the exposure to the atmosphere causes evaporation of part of the water and often cools the liquid to a temperature lower than that of the cooling water.

The double pipe condenser consists of a series of coils having a pipe within a pipe. The hot gas enters at the top in the outer pipe and travels downward as it condenses; the cooling water enters at the bottom and passes through the inner pipe in an upward direction and overflows at the top. This style condenser is the most efficient condenser possible, but it has some drawbacks owing to the expansion and contraction of the pipes. It is difficult to keep it from leaking ammonia through the various stuffing boxes, especially when the machine is not running regularly. The weak liquid cooler is built exactly like the condenser and usually contains about one-fourth the surface of the same.

The absorber is built like an upright tubular boiler—the shell made of flange steel and the tubes of charcoal iron. The tubes are arranged specially to obtain an efficient cooling surface, the water entering below and overflowing at the top. An automatic regulator is used in connection with the absorber to automatically control the flow of weak liquid to same.

The exchanger consists of double pipe coils, the strong aqua enters at the bottom and passes through an inner pipe in an upward direction, the weak aqua enters at the top and passes through the outer pipe in a downward direction, the two liquids then exchange temperatures.

The operation of the absorption machine may be briefly described as follows: The rich charge of aqua ammonia is drawn from the absorber and pumped into the lower end of the rectifier and passes up through the small pipes and out from the top of the rectifier to the bottom pipes of the exchanger, where it passes upward through the inner pipes and out from the top of the exchanger to top of the analyzer, where the liquid falls in a spray from one pan to another until it reaches the



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top compartment in the generator. Here the liquid is subjected to the heat from the steam coil in the first horizontal cylinder for the heat to evolve ammonia gas from the liquid, and after subjection to the heat of the first cylinder the now somewhat weaker liquid flows into the second cylinder and is subjected to the heat from the steam coil in same for the heat to complete the evolving of ammonia gas; therefore, leaving a weak solution remaining in same.

The gas passes upward in the analyzer and is cooled and deprived of a portion of its moisture by coming in contact with the liquid trickling down from pan to pan in the analyzer. The gas passes on and enters the rectifier at the top and completely surrounds the tubes through which the rich aqua is flowing, and as the rich aqua is comparatively cool as against the gas, the moisture in the gas will condense and deposit itself on the tubes as the gas is forced downward, allowing the gas to pass dry over to the condenser. The moisture withdrawn and adhering to the tubes will drain out at the bottom of the rectifier and back into the top compartment of the generator.

The gas from the rectifier is admitted to the top of the condensing coils. Here, by being brought in contact with the cooling water, the sensible, as well as the latent, heat of the ammonia gas will be abstracted and the gas quickly liquifies and is conducted from the bottom of the condenser to the liquid ammonia receiver. From the receiver the liquid is conducted to the refrigerating coils, where the liquid is allowed to evaporate, and the vapor resulting from the evaporation is conducted to the absorber, the weak liquid having in the meantime passed from the bottom of the generator to the top of the exchanger and down through the outer pipes of same for the purpose of exchanging temperature with the rich liquid flowing upward

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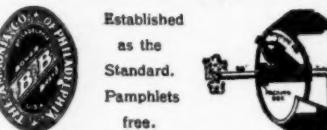
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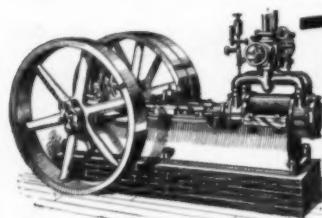
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through the inner pipes. From the bottom of the exchanger the weak liquid is conducted to the weak liquid cooler to be further reduced in temperature, and is finally conducted to the absorber, where the gas from the refrigerating coils, owing to its great affinity for water, is rapidly absorbed by the weak liquid, sometimes called the mother liquid, forming again the rich solution of aqua ammonia, and the double cycle of circulation is thus completed.—Prof. Thurstonson in the Kentucky Engineer.

SWINE PLAGUE IN GERMANY.

On account of the wide distribution of swine plague in Germany it is necessary to take strict measures for its control. The official diagnosis of swine plague is based largely on the clinical demonstration of the infectiousness of the disease. The diagnosis is to be supported by the post-mortem findings, and in doubtful cases by bacteriological cultures. The veterinary police are largely concerned in determining the character of the outbreak and in separating acute and chronic cases, since these two classes require different treatment. In chronic cases of swine plague no restriction is necessary, provided the animals are to be slaughtered, while all traffic in such animals for breeding purposes should be prohibited.



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TRADE GLEANINGS.

(Continued from page 17.)

The American Tanning Company of Athens, Ga., will increase the capacity of its leather belting plant and improve its equipment.

The Sour Lake Chemical Company of Houston, Tex., recently organized with T. W. Ford, president; W. D. Cleveland, vice-president, and Dr. F. Joachim, manager, to manufacture a medicinal soap, will shortly begin the erection of factory building.

The New York and Ohio Cattle Company of Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000. The incorporators are principally of Wilmington. It is reported that Swift and Company have decided to erect an addition to their branch house at Bridgeport, Conn.

LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Campbellsville, Ky.—The Campbellsville Electric Light Company has increased its capital stock from \$5,000 to \$10,000. A 12-ton ice plant will be installed.

Shelbyville, Ky.—The Bluegrass Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$7,000 capital stock by J. A. Middleton, T. R. Webster, R. W. Briggs and John L. Logan.

Wiggins, Miss.—F. D. Smith of Indianapolis, Ind., is reported as contemplating the erection of an ice, electric light and power plant.

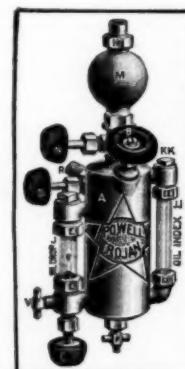
Hickory, N. C.—The Hickory Ice and Coal Company is considering the installation of a new 20-ton ice plant.

Clifton Forge, Va.—A company has been organized by W. G. Matthews, A. C. Ford of Clifton Forge and J. L. Johnson of Alderson to operate the plant of Smith & Sneed, recently purchased. Later, it is stated, the company proposes installing a new plant of 40-tons capacity.

Elk City (P. O. Busch), O. T.—The Elk City Co-operative Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$6,100 capital stock by W. E. Davis, J. M. Farmer, J. M. Hyatt, E. M. Scannell and others.

HURTING POULTRY STORAGE.

The uncertainty with reference to the storage bill before the Chicago City Council has hindered the storage of poultry in Chicago somewhat. The manager of one of the largest plants there reports that at this time last year he had a million and a half pounds of poultry in his house against 200,000 pounds now. Country dealers have not been willing to risk putting their poultry into storage in Chicago until the fate of the objectionable measure was determined.—Egg Reporter.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Undertone of Buoyancy—Large Consumption and Narrowed Supplies—Hog Receipts Under Trade Expectations—Speculation of a Confident Character—The Lard Situation Helped by Some Diversion of Demands From the Compounds Because of Scarcity of Cotton Oil.

While the hog products markets get occasionally a slight set back to easier prices as some one day's hog supplies at the packing points are large enough to figure upon for easier prices, yet there is standing out clearly a statistical position of the products decidedly in the sellers' favor. There is, as well, a belief in the trade that from a supply and demand basis the market is in excellent shape for the selling interests.

The prices of the hogs are undoubtedly high as compared with those of last year, but so are the products, yet the supplies of both of the hogs and products are urgently needed, while the stocks of the products at the packing points are steadily kept down to small proportions on the good all around cash demands for them from this country's needs for consumption, with the steady full consignments on the wants of the European markets.

The farmers are undoubtedly getting better prices for their hog supplies than they thought possible they would for this season of the year.

The farmers as finding that the packers must have the hogs on the active sale and small stocks of the products resist any attempt to break the market prices for the hogs by holding the supplies of them back while waiting for the situation to become regulated from the supply basis.

There have been fewer hogs received lat-

terly at the packing points than for the same time last year; this is, as well, due to the apprehension the farmers had early in the season of being compelled to market their hogs upon a lower basis on account of the large corn crop and cheap prices for it, by which the hogs were hurried forward at the early period of the season.

The present situation of the products markets has changed the sentiment among the farmers to the one now held by them of feeding the market with hog supplies as they are demanded by actual needs of the products and their prices.

The products markets from the present and prospective rate of consumption promise a healthy situation of prices.

There will, of course, be relaxation of trading prices from the October basis, as some portion of the strength for that month has been held against "shorts," which interest will shortly be dismissed from consideration.

But through November and December there is likely to be sufficient buying interest in the products to prevent burdensome accumulations of supplies of them, therefore such prices as now prevail for those months, as well as for the January delivery, however high they appear by comparison with the ordinary season's trading at this time, look as though they could be more readily supported than new crop option prices are usually at this time of the season.

Calculations are usually made at this time of the year of an effect of a winter hog packing upon the products markets. This season, however, the proportion of demands for the supplies of the products is greater than usual and the packing of both meats and lard does not appear more than needed right along, whereby there would be less in-

terest than usual to break the products markets to get hogs upon a cheaper basis.

Just now there is an actual scarcity of lard for new demands, particularly at the seaboard markets. Indeed it looks as if all the western packing centres found it difficult to meet demands for the lard promptly.

The home consumption of the lard is a larger one than ordinarily and for reasons that will be referred to further along in this review. It is, as well, clear that the production of lard is insufficient for the demands.

The great scarcity of cottonseed oil is one reason for the enlarged consumption of pure lard.

There is an enormous demand for compound lard which the compound makers cannot fully satisfy because of their scant holdings of cottonseed oil; therefore for the present, at least, some portion of the trading is necessarily diverted from the compounds to pure lard.

It looks doubtful that the compound makers can get much relief from the raw material supply position before December; indeed a full, general supply of the cotton oil, with the lowest prices for it, are not probable before January.

It looks to us something like this: that the productions of pure lard will this season be materially less than those of the previous year, partly because of the strict inspection law; besides that the needs of the lard will be somewhat greater than then, as making a comparison for the season entire against last season, which latter period lost two or three months normal consumption because of the senseless agitation in the late spring and summer months concerning hog products generally.

Therefore, we think that the extra de-

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October 27, 1906.

mand which is now going from consumers to the pure lard, will at an early period of the season use up the surplus supplies of it, considering the large other wants, whereby there will be a rush of inquiry for the compound lard greater than that had in the exceptional trading of last year.

Possibly some disposition this week to buy large quantities of oleo stearine, with the higher prices for it, more particularly at the west, has been influenced by the prospective demands for compound lard and allied products, with the well understood liberal needs this season of Europe and this country of fats, whether of pure lard or compound.

Even if the cotton crop is a larger one than that of last year, or to 12,000,000 bales, which is probable, it follows because of the immense quantity of damaged seed that the supply of bleaching grade of the oil will be less than that had last year; therefore that the prices of the oil should be higher than those of last year, and the cost of compound lard greater than then. All of which would have an influence upon the pure lard market, as would be well understood from the usual sympathetic action of the hog and cottonseed fat markets.

Again it looks to us as if the lard market would this season stand apart more than usual from the bearings of the hog meats markets, however favorable the latter may be for the selling interests from the return of confidence in all home consuming interests in them, because the supply position of the lard is seemingly a more intense one than that for the hog meats.

There has been a good deal of speculation in new crop options, more especially the January option, with some additional outside interest in the way of new buying, as well as in protecting contracts, on the variable prices.

The home demands for the week for lard have been well distributed, and for meats have been largely from the South and Southwest and fairly active from other sections.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week, 3,860 bbls. pork; 8,769,942 pounds meats; 12,033,550 pounds lard; corresponding week last year, 1,751 bbls. pork; 6,599,100 pounds meats; 11,312,612 pounds lard; from Nov. 1, 195,315 bbls. pork; 179,232 bbls. corresponding time previous season; 579,897,092 pounds meats (649,513,902 pounds previous season); 702,860,430 pounds lard (633,282,099 pounds previous season).

Increase in the exports this season, 3,216,600 pounds pork, and 69,578,330 pounds lard, and decrease 60,616,810 pounds meats.

Of the exports, the United Kingdom has taken, from Nov. 1, 44,236 bbls. pork (45,915 bbls. previous season); 463,257,712 pounds meats (560,131,708 pounds previous season) 277,080,144 pounds lard (267,058,982 pounds previous season) and the Continent 29,002 bbls. pork (22,207 bbls previous season); 98,499,393 pounds meats (67,030,945 pounds previous season); 344,228,344 pounds lard (294,701,000 pounds previous season).

In New York, the trading in pork is of light volume but at strong prices; sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$18@18.75; 200 bbls. short clear at \$16.50@18.25; 100 bbls. family at \$19.50. Western steam lard is offered sparingly and is favoring sellers as to price; about \$9.85 quoted for spot lots. City steam lard is firm at \$9.60 bid and offered very moderately. In city meats, there is steady buying of bellies at firm prices, and a very good demand for hams; loose pickled bellies, quoted: 14 lbs. av. at 10½c.; 12 lbs. ave. at 11c.; 10 lbs. ave. at 11½c.; smoking at 12c.; loose pickled hams at 12c.; loose pickled shoulders at 8½c.

Compound lard cannot be had freely on account of scarcity of cotton oil; quoted at 7½c. for car lots.

BEEF.—There is a freer trading in barreled, and some English demand for tierced, with a generally strong and higher market. City extra India mess at \$16.50@18, barreled mess at \$9@9.50, packet at \$11@11.50, family at \$13@13.50.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, October 24, 1906, were as follows:

Bacon.—Amsterdam, Holland, 69,829 lbs.; Antigua, Guatemala, 8,930 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 372,186 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 60,000 lbs.; Bristol, England, 5,500 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 29,800 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,835 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 40,500 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 184,485 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 10,212 lbs.; Hernosand, Sweden, 29,557 lbs.; Hull, England, 241,941 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 691 lbs.; La Paz, Argentine Republic, 720 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,171,390 lbs.; London, England, 23,140 lbs.; Mollendo, Peru, 1,027 lbs.; Pona, Brazil, 32,479 lbs.; Port Limon, 2,450 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 58,718 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,000 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 66,998 lbs.

Hams.—Amsterdam, Holland, 16,213 lbs.; Antigua, Guatemala, 4,003 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 156,825 lbs.; Bristol, England, 15,155 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 10,134 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 737 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 12,603 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,637 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 322,697 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 24,500 lbs.; Hull, England, 83,400 lbs.; Kingston, West Indies, 3,525 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 3,359 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 519,961 lbs.; London, England, 88,667 lbs.; Mollendo, Peru, 999 lbs.; Port Limon, 2,012 lbs.; Port au Prince, Haiti, 2,738 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 43,395 lbs.; St. Croix, West Indies, 2,560 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 15,509 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 41,635 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 25,291 lbs.

Lard.—Amsterdam, Holland, 24,695 lbs.; Antigua, Guatemala, 11,073 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 448,902 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 15,575 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 2,000 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 11,000 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 259,341 lbs.; Calcutta, India, 2,860 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 32,514 lbs.; Carlisle, England, 10,500 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 4,650 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 174,973 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 11,291 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 18,790 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 24,805 lbs.; Esberg, Denmark, 65,000 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 6,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 45,196 lbs.; Guadalupe, West Indies, 40,139 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 57,863 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 71,150 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 119,774 lbs.; Havre, France, 336,669 lbs.; Hull, England, 403,610 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 54,332 lbs.; Kingston, West Indies, 7,980 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 5,804 lbs.; La Paz,

(Concluded on page 33.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ended October 20, 1906, with comparative table:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week Oct. 20, 1906.	Week Oct. 21, 1905.	Nov. 1906.
United Kingdom	720	321	44,236
Continent	311	321	29,002
So. and Cen. Am.	682	152	21,412
West Indies	1,514	606	78,834
Br. No. Am. Col.	623	140	20,470
Other countries	—	61	1,361
Totals	3,860	1,731	195,315

BACON, HAMS AND OTHER MEATS, POUNDS.

	United Kingdom	Continent	So. and Cen. Am.	West Indies	Br. No. Am. Col.	Other countries
United Kingdom	6,645,160	5,406,225	463,257,712	1,000	—	—
Continent	1,858,582	976,050	98,499,393	—	—	—
So. and Cen. Am.	59,425	15,075	2,763,245	—	—	—
West Indies	200,150	190,950	13,787,612	—	—	—
Br. No. Am. Col.	6,625	—	200,300	—	—	—
Other countries	—	—	13,800	1,378,830	—	—
Totals	8,769,942	6,599,100	579,897,092	—	—	—

LARD, POUNDS.

	United Kingdom	Continent	So. and Cen. Am.	West Indies	Br. No. Am. Col.	Other countries
United Kingdom	3,442,602	5,262,650	27,060,144	1,000	—	—
Continent	7,643,388	5,249,737	344,228,344	—	—	—
So. and Cen. Am.	529,290	306,045	27,391,713	—	—	—
West Indies	407,710	434,490	50,851,622	—	—	—
Br. No. Am. Col.	—	700	703,689	—	—	—
Other countries	—	10,560	58,900	2,604,917	—	—
Totals	12,033,550	11,312,612	702,860,430	—	—	—

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meat, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,707	4,316,000	3,827,360
Boston	608	3,946,850	838,575
Portland, Me.	200	—	26,250
Philadelphia	—	136,066	1,141,638
Baltimore	—	36,250	3,304,800
New Orleans	343	18,700	1,890,800
Mobile	—	2,202	51,900
Montreal	2	263,750	517,400
Newport News	—	30,126	434,827
Totals	3,860	8,769,942	12,033,550

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '05.	Nov. 1, '04.	Increase.
	to Oct. 20,	to Oct. 21,	
Pork, pounds	39,063,000	35,846,400	3,216,600
Meat, pounds	579,897,092	649,513,902	—
Lard, pounds	102,860,430	633,282,099	60,578,330

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/	22c.
Canned meats	10/	15/	22c.
Oil Cake	7/	8/9	12c.
Bacon	10/	15/	22c.
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	22c.
Cheese	20/	25/	2M
Butter	25/	30/	2M
Tallow	10/	15/	22c.
Pork, per barrel	1/8	2/8	22c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending October 20, 1906, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer.	Destination.	Oil Cake.	Bacon and Ham.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Bref.	Lard.
1 Campani, Liverpool	1798	860	862	—	—	409	300
2 Teutonic, Liverpool	2271	1196	—	170	—	56	301
3 Armenian, Liverpool	—	930	—	90	—	24	740
Cedric, Liverpool	—	197	300	35	—	2	409
* New York, Southampton	516	734	—	—	—	—	1375
12 * Minnehaa, London	—	185	—	—	—	25	4725
Chicago City, Bristol	2322	—	35	—	—	—	—
Colorado, Hull	1833	549	—	16	—	35	535
13 * Caledonia, Glasgow	—	875	—	138	—	78	300
Batavia, Hamburg	—	50	—	30	350	124	650
Kaiser Wilhelm II, Bremen	—	—	—	—	25	—	—
14 Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	—	50	—	300	860	—	5
4 Noordam, Rotterdam	5995	—	300	—	70	—	340
5 Kroonland, Antwerp	—	884	—	—	—	—	5310
6 Mohawk, Antwerp	—	174	—	85	155	—	—
La Touraine, Havre	—	—	—	—	—	275	1375
St. Laurent, Havre	5927	—	—	—	—	245	477
7 Gallia, Marseilles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Madonna, Marseilles	—	—	—	—	—	225	1530
Trignac, Bordeaux	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
9 Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Calabria, Mediterranean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Slavonia, Mediterranean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14244	6418	7019	1162	864	1460	344
Last week	—	15754	7578	850	1487	3293	750
Same time in 1905	—	27989	5143	78022	4945	571	1089
						313	12529
							60503
Last year's tallow, 700 packages.							
1.—210 pkgs. tallow. 2.—50 pkgs. tallow. 3.—150 pkgs. tallow. 4.—72 pkgs. tallow.							
5.—60 pkgs. tallow. 6.—250 pkgs. tallow. 7.—248 pkgs. tallow. 8.—350 pkgs. tallow.							
9.—300 pkgs. tallow. 10.—100 pkgs. tallow. 11.—325 pkgs. tallow. 12.—100 pkgs. tallow.							
13.—150 pkgs. tallow. 14.—130 pkgs. tallow.							

* Cargo estimated by steamship company. † Bacon only.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market is now under a new influence, whereby it is immaterial whether the English markets are higher or lower.

In other words, while our market situations as to prices had been depending for weeks upon the amount of supplies taken hence for the English markets, with the consequent moderate amounts left for use by our soapmakers, yet, just now, the prices for the tallow have shot upward sharply from the fact that they had been lower than the cotton oil trading basis, while they usually stand materially higher than the prices of cotton oil.

The condition of affairs in the cottonseed oil interest is unlike anything that has ever happened before, in the inability to get sufficient supplies of the oil for actual needs, and because of the late and damaged cotton crop and the fact that there was little, or no important, supply of the oil carried over from last season.

The remark in the cotton seed market, in our reviews of it for weeks, that "any arbitrary high prices could prevail in it for the October and November deliveries on scant supplies" is being developed steadily.

It is well known that up to 53c. bid and 55c. asked prevailed this week for prime yellow oil, for October delivery, while that it is impossible to meet deliveries of it upon contracts as freely as required.

The fact, then, that tallow advanced early in the week fully $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound in the New York market, although afterwards held even higher, and that the local soapmakers took the tallow at the higher prices is no surprise, considering the cotton oil situation. Indeed, the further advance of at least $\frac{1}{4}$ c. more could have been counted upon.

It is not a question so much that the compound makers are unable to buy the tallow because of the scarcity of cotton oil, checking making of compound lard, as it is that the supply of the tallow is so small, because of the long time draft upon it for the foreign markets needs, that the soapmakers find it difficult to meet their needs, while they would use more tallow and greases at

the prices than cottonseed oil at its high, relatively, price.

But the soapmakers could not get a sufficient supply of the cotton oil even if they were disposed to buy it.

It could be said that by the necessary diminished use of the cotton oil by the soapmakers as well as by the compound makers, and that there is just so much lessened consumption of compound lard and more of pure lard, that the production of the cotton oil for the season will go that much further.

But it will be some few weeks before there is a normal surplus of cotton oil for soapmakers and other uses, although in the long run, but perhaps not before the latter part of November, and more especially in January, there should be a very liberal supply of off grade cotton oil for needs of soapmakers, as well as a greater abundance of other materials for use by them that are now excluded from use in other products by the strict inspection laws.

Meanwhile it is likely to be a feverish condition of affairs.

In quoting the prices for tallow, this week, the situation must be looked upon as a somewhat unreliable one, in that on the small supplies there may not be a settled trading basis from one day to another, but that a price would be paid, as there would be an urgent need of supplies even above any quoted basis.

At the close of the previous week there had been a sale of 200 hds. New York city at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., and the contract deliveries were made up to Tuesday at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. But upon that day a local soapmaker took 250 hds. city at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., and this established the basis for further contract deliveries. On Thursday, however, the 6c. price was made for 250 hds. New York city made to a local soapmaker, and the weekly contract deliveries were then made at 6c., closing at 6c. bid for November delivery.

The ordinary lots of city in tcs. could not have been had under $6\frac{1}{4}$ c., and special lots of city, for export, were at about $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Small sales of edible tallow were made early in the week at an advance to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., and $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. now quoted.

The country made tallow ranged all the way from $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., as to quality, and any desirable lots were quickly taken up by the soapmakers.

The London auction sale on Wednesday showed 6d. advance, where 800 casks were sold out of 900 casks offered.

OLEO STEARINE.—There is an advance

in prices of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with 200,000 pounds taken in New York at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c., and 50,000 pounds at 10c., closing at 10c.

The supplies are a good deal reduced, and this is in face of a position of necessarily restricted business in compound lard, in the inability of compound makers to meet the full requirements of the lard on the scarcity of cottonseed oil.

When cotton oil becomes plenty, as it is likely to be by January, perhaps in December, there should be an extraordinarily liberal business in compound lard, with the consequent much freer use of the stearine, and especially as the product will take a good deal more than the usual attention, as away from the use of edible tallow.

There has been increased demand in Chicago, sales including some at 10c., or fully 400,000 pounds, part at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c., at Missouri River points.

LARD STEARINE.—There is a freer use of this product, on an increased business in pure lard. About $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. quoted.

COTTON SEED STEARINE.—About $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. quoted for double pressed, December delivery.

GREASE.—Prices, for the week, are very much unsettled, on account of the scarcity of supplies and the high prices for cottonseed oil, with needs for contract deliveries. Market ranges from about $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for yellow, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. for house. There has been quick buying by the home soapmakers.

GREASE STEARINE.—Light supplies and a nominally higher market. Yellow at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @6c.; white at $6\frac{1}{2}$ @6c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Favors selling interests as to prices on steadily well sold up supplies. Cochin at $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{1}{4}$ c. for spot, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. for November shipment, and Ceylon at $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{1}{4}$ c. for spot; November and December shipment, $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—A steady, but moderate jobbing business at very regular prices. Quotations: 20 cold test at $88\frac{1}{2}$ @ 90 c.; 40 test at $66\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 30 test at 80 c.; dark at 40 c.

LARD OIL.—There is a good jobbing business and a firm market. Prime quoted at $69\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PALM OIL.—Well sustained in price on small stocks. Red quoted at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. Lagos at $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.

OLEO OIL is naturally being used more freely for consumption, on the situation of high prices for cotton oil; therefore the market is firmer. Rotterdam at 57 florins. New York quotes at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. Low grades at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

(Concluded on next page.)

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CORN OIL has been advanced sharply in price, on the late full prices for cotton oil. Quotations are \$4.60 for car lots to \$4.65@ 4.70 for jobbing quantities.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

The value of raw cotton exports is so great that exports of cottonseed products are to a large degree overlooked, and yet the exports thereof during the year ended June 30, 1906, amounted to \$31,169,300, viz.: cottonseed oil, \$13,673,400; cottonseed oil cake, \$13,073,400; lard substitutes (cottonseed, etc.), \$4,154,200; cottonseed, \$268,300. To enable cotton producers and cottonseed product manufacturers to appreciate in all its details the full value of this trade, the following table, showing the exports for the ten years ended June 30, 1906, has been prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor:

Year.	OIL.	OIL CAKE.	LARD SUBSTITUTES, ETC.	COTTON SEED.	TOTAL.
1897.	\$6,897,400	\$5,515,800	\$857,700	\$170,000	\$13,441,500
1898.	10,137,000	8,010,700	1,118,000	197,200	19,464,100
1899.	12,077,500	9,253,400	1,200,300	197,000	22,728,200
1900.	14,127,500	11,220,900	1,475,100	346,200	27,178,700
1901.	16,341,300	13,119,200	1,449,900	306,900	31,477,300
1902.	12,932,400	12,271,000	2,087,700	509,600	28,400,700
1903.	14,211,200	12,732,500	3,607,500	532,700	31,083,900
1904.	10,717,300	9,134,100	3,581,800	141,200	23,574,400
1905.	15,125,800	13,897,200	3,013,200	235,800	32,872,000
1906.	13,673,400	13,073,400	4,154,200	208,300	31,169,300

Great Growth of Exports.

The exports of cottonseed products in 1906 were two and one-half times greater than in 1897. Any variation in the steady increase of the trade has been wholly due to the amounts available for export, not to any variation in demand, for Europe stands ready

CODES USED:	Private, Twentieth Century, A. B. C.	4th Edition Western Union and Lieber.	LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
			CABLE ADDRESS "COTTONOIL," Louisville.

COUNTRIES THAT BUY COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

The following table shows the countries to which the several products were exported in 1897, 1898, 1903, 1904 and 1905, full details of the trade for 1906 not being at hand at the time of the preparation of the table which is here given:

COTTONSEED OIL.					
Netherlands	\$1,470,100	\$1,494,700	\$3,772,500	\$2,108,400	\$4,089,600
France	2,601,700	3,617,100	2,504,000	2,115,400	2,671,900
Italy	200,700	1,021,700	811,400	547,100	1,660,300
Germany	430,500	630,300	1,293,400	1,062,700	1,473,400
Austria-Hungary	619,700	1,168,300	1,490,800	966,500	1,363,500
United Kingdom	294,600	620,700	814,900	804,100	908,900
Mexico	320,500	328,800	1,068,200	1,177,600	692,800
Belgium	121,400	163,400	141,400	251,400	496,800
West Indies	209,500	226,700	422,300	408,400	378,200
Canada	62,200	115,600	359,000	216,000	223,700
Brasil	173,800	237,100	329,700	348,800	191,000
French Africa	119,800	193,100	125,900	36,800	165,900
Denmark	22,000	71,300	313,800	251,400	103,900
Sweden	18,200	35,500	93,900	59,700	87,700
Uruguay	51,900	71,600	116,100	96,900	81,700
Egypt	19,000	34,100	76,600	10,200	76,100
Norway	(*)	(*)	69,600	90,700	52,200
Argentina	11,600	5,900	18,600	69,600	40,000
All other countries	141,400	81,700	324,400	95,900	348,000
Total	\$6,897,400	\$10,137,600	\$14,211,200	\$10,717,300	\$15,125,800
OIL CAKE.					
Germany	\$2,657,800	\$3,564,200	\$4,034,700	\$3,803,500	\$5,436,800
Denmark	482,800	1,371,300	4,062,700	2,422,700	4,514,300
United Kingdom	1,414,200	1,865,700	2,381,100	1,894,700	2,375,800
Netherlands	600,000	752,600	1,546,300	685,400	918,300
Belgium	241,000	267,600	583,800	192,900	361,300
All other countries	119,400	189,300	123,900	134,900	290,700
Total	\$5,515,800	\$8,040,700	\$12,732,500	\$9,134,100	\$13,897,200
LARD SUBSTITUTES, ETC.					
Cuba	\$10,700	\$10,500	\$1,060,500	\$1,351,100	\$1,234,700
United Kingdom	232,100	356,200	1,141,300	765,100	669,100
Germany	226,500	318,600	321,000	477,800	536,400
Netherlands	11,100	174,300	174,200	293,000	241,200
British India			44,400	58,300	240,300
Mexico	19,800	26,800	100,000	162,900	217,300
Belgium	39,100	25,400	114,700	40,400	79,400
Denmark	50,100	62,900	127,300	63,100	78,300
All other countries	268,300	144,000	524,100	370,100	316,500
Total	\$857,700	\$1,118,700	\$3,607,500	\$3,581,800	\$3,613,200

*Entered with Sweden.

to take all that the United States can produce, leaving all other continents out of consideration.

The export of cottonseed is so small, as compared with any of its products, that it is not necessary to tabulate it. Of the export

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of 1905, \$235,800 worth, or nearly all, went to Germany (\$74,900), Mexico, (\$60,000), United Kingdom (\$59,000), and the Netherlands (\$37,000).

Export Trade Began in 1870.

The first recorded export of cottonseed oil was in 1870, valued at \$14,946. At that time the proposed uses for this oil or for cottonseed were not well defined. The use of hog's lard for all culinary purposes had seemingly become so prejudicially fixed that no one thought of introducing cottonseed oil or cottonseed as substitutes therefor. Nothing is harder to introduce than new food products, and the people of the United States, who are always anxious to accept newer and better things in all other lines, are as fixed in this respect as are the people of the Old World; but the export of cottonseed oil, jumping from \$14,946 in 1870 to \$2,514,300 in 1878, showed that Europe had found uses therefor; the olive oil producers finding that cottonseed oil was peculiarly adapted to mixing with olive oil, hence the increased export.

The American consul at Naples reported as follows in 1880: "Cottonseed oil has already found its way into the remotest valleys, whose sole product is olive oil, where it is mixed with the latter and the combination is sold as pure olive oil, defying detection."

Another consular report, written about that time, stated that the wholesale dealers in olive oil guaranteed their product as absolutely pure, being sold by them as received from the peasant producers. It was afterwards discovered that the "peasant producers" imported our cottonseed oil and mixed it with their olive oil—one-third cottonseed oil and two-thirds olive oil—and passed it as pure on the wholesalers, whose experts failed to detect the imposition.

Then the question assumed national importance, for if the cottonseed oil had such "affinity" for olive oil as to pass the most expert connoisseurs when properly mixed, the whole olive oil industry of Italy seemed menaced. The government therefore sought, by a "prohibitory tax," to exclude the im-
(Concluded on page 32.)

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Further Radical Advance in Prices—Marked Excitement on "Shorts" Covering—Scant Supplies and Demands in Full Degree Unsatisfied—Compound Makers Compelled to Restrict Offerings of Manufactured Goods on Small Supplies of Raw Materials—Steady Export Demands—Inability to Meet Contract Deliveries—An Altogether Unprecedented Wild Situation.

The cottonseed oil situation is a paralyzing one. Nothing like it has ever before appeared, and it may be doubted that it would come up again in any season. It offers conditions such as might show themselves up just once in a trader's lifetime, and that would be beyond the desire of all interests, buyers and sellers alike.

It is a development that because of the scarcity of cotton oil, with the wild, excited and much higher prices for it, that other raw materials, more particularly those that the soapmakers use, have shot upward sharply in price, and the supplies of them are being closely bought up.

The comment that we have insisted upon for weeks, in our review of the market situation, that "any arbitrary high prices could prevail for the oil on the October and November deliveries through the scant supplies of it," has been developed for the week, while it is likely to be of an even more pronounced character for the November delivery when the October delivery is wound up, as there is no probability of relief in the supply situation before the latter part of November, while the "shorts" as well as all consuming interests are badly bothered in getting along.

Indeed, not very marked relief is expected from the inability to meet consumers' requirements until December, and it will prob-

ably be January or February before a sufficient surplus of the oil is upon the market for the lowest prices of the season for it, whatever they may be, moderately lower or otherwise, from the current trading basis meanwhile.

Wednesday's market was a particularly exciting one, as the market then made leaps in the upward tendency, with especially urgent demand then to cover contracts. October delivery of prime yellow was then up to 51@53c. and November 38@39c.

Late on Wednesday the October delivery of prime yellow was sold in New York at 51@53c. for 600 bbls.

On Thursday there was a stronger opening, with 54@56c. bid for October, but with the report of the cotton ginners made public, in the afternoon, showing fully 4,910,000 bales ginned, and which was about 400,000 bales beyond most trade expectations concerning the quantity ginned, the market's prices on the late futures became slightly easier.

The cotton ginned thus far points to some such large cotton crop as we had estimated concerning it. Indeed, we get reports that the fields in Texas and some other points in the Southwest promise enormous yields, that the fields are "white with cotton" and that a large top crop could be made in some sections, if the weather holds right, by which our late expectations of at least 12,000,000 bales cotton yield would be added to.

The supply position is a particularly hard one for "shorts," and it is likely to be as marked in the early part of November, at least, as in October. All of the late months are sympathizing in the buoyancy, but are apt to slacken up at any time.

It is fairly impossible to get sufficient supplies of oil to meet anywhere near contract needs, to say nothing of the prostrated

compound lard trading in the inability of the compound makers to get the oil wanted for immediate use.

A large, general demand prevails for the compound lard, and it has to be turned in some degree to pure lard. The compound makers hardly know where they "are at" in the meagre supply and good demand basis.

It is an exasperating condition of affairs for not only the compound makers, but the soapmakers, who feel that the oil will be plenty enough by January, but that meanwhile they cannot get a supply of it for current needs even at the high prices prevailing, and that, as well, because of the position of the cotton oil market, the tallow prices have had for the week a sharp advance of fully $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.

The tallow product which had been bought for some time before by the foreign markets is now sparingly offered even at the radically higher prices for it.

Naturally the grease markets with the cotton oil and tallow markets developments as they are, are also closely sold up and at $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. higher prices.

Thus it is found that all of the soap materials are markedly against the soapmakers, but who will be compelled to buy, in a meagre way, until the supply positions of the raw materials are better regulated.

There has been no trouble in selling any spot stuff of tallow, grease and raw materials generally to the soapmakers and distributors, and, indeed, the general home demands for supplies to make manufactured goods are away ahead of any actual or possible nearby supply.

It could be said that by the now necessary diminished use of cotton oil, for want of a supply of it, with the consequent freer absorptions of some other products by the

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"HULME"—Choice Winter White Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow

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consumers, that there would be meant just so much more cotton oil for use as the season wears along from the cotton seed supply to be marketed.

But so far as concerns the diversion of trade, just now, from compound lard to pure lard, there is meant, in our opinion, as the season is advanced, a more marked insufficient supply of pure lard.

Our opinion of the pure lard market is from such views as we have held and expressed, concerning the probable reduced production of pure lard for the season from the strict inspection law, as well as from the noted diversion of demand to it. This would mean that, at length, when cotton oil becomes in ample supply, that an extraordinarily liberal business in compound lard would be had. So far as concerns the lard trade the use of the oil for the season would be up to full last year's proportions by the compound makers.

But as the season goes along it will be found, we think, that grades of cotton oil and other raw materials for the soap kettle will be plenty, and as they are kept out from some products by the inspection law, or as manufacturers prefer to use oleo stearine rather than tallow, or as the pure lard will have excluded any product apart from the hog fat; therefore that there will be that much freer supply of cotton oil for use by the compound makers.

It does not follow that because of a damaged cotton crop and seed supplies, through the long time unfavorable weather for cotton, and the consequent large, by comparison, early season's supply of off grade seed, with the promised full supplies of off grade crude oil, that the proportion on offer of refined oil, a grade sufficiently prime for use as such, by the compound makers, will be in corresponding degree to the crude oil loss of quality. It would be understood that a good deal of the crude oil could be refined to a desirable quality for the compound makers' needs.

But it does follow that a good proportion of the early offerings of the seed supplies in the Southeast sections and a few of the Southwest sections, yield from one-half to three-quarters of the usually had quantities of the oil; therefore, that in considering any extent of the cotton crop and season's seed supplies, there is just, in that degree, a loss of the oil production.

If the cotton crop proves to be a 12,000,000 bale one, and we think it will be shown to be that, notwithstanding some lower estimates of the yield that are being made, it is doubtful if it will give a seed supply for an oil production larger than had last year when the cotton crop was 11,300,000 bales. The proportion of prime oil to be produced this season will be, as it seems to us, decidedly less than that had last year.

Of course, a very fair quantity of the off grade oil to be had this season will be of good enough quality to satisfy some demands that would ordinarily take the prime oil.

There is a mammoth cotton crop in Texas and the territories, and in some other Southwest sections yielding prime seed, but the prime oil from it has been largely sold ahead for the October and early November delivery, although that there will be a further fair supply from it for the remainder of the November delivery. This, of course, would not help out the refined oil market at the

seaboard before the December delivery. It will all be closely needed to its supply, by the compound makers particularly.

The gloomiest proposition stands out in the Southeast sections, where the seed receipts, as largely of poor quality, are hardly more than one-half those of the previous year up to this time.

For the better grades of the seed about \$14 @15 are being paid delivered in the Southeast, and in the Valley about \$10 per ton at the stations.

There is plenty of seed so poor in quality that the farmers throw it on the compost heap rather than take the low prices necessarily offered for it, because of the light amount of oil it would yield. For a fair quantity of the seed for which certain low prices prevail on account of low quality, the mills pay the figures asked and depend more for money returns from the meal outputs, on account of the small yield of oil from it.

The scarcity of the refined cotton oil at the seaboard markets makes it impossible to meet many contract deliveries promptly and prompts any strong price for it as a lot comes on sale.

There is still steady rejecting of crude oil as not coming up to prime quality, and a consequent delay in the offerings of refined at the seaboard.

The sales of crude oil within the last ten days have been fully 250 tanks at 28@30c. for October delivery, and at 27½@29c. for November, and at 27@28c. for December delivery, and the outside prices have been paid as well in Texas, as in the nearer sections.

There has been more or less export demand for the prime yellow and edible grades, including Marseilles interest, and from people there who need a supply as having sold out their contracts when they saw, a few days since, a substantial profit in them. This demand can be met only with small lots for near delivery. But the fact that the export demand has met some of the late prices here for the January to March deliveries, emphasizes the scare which even the foreign markets hold as concerning the market situation. With the more recent advanced prices the exporters have dropped out.

Edible oils have been sold for December delivery at 4c. above the December prime yellow price.

New York Transactions.

The market closed Saturday, 20th, very strong, with an advance of 1c. for the October delivery and ½c. on the other months, with sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, January, at 33½c.; 100 do., 33½c.; 100 do., 34c.; 100 bbls. October, 43½c.; the latest prices then were: October, 43½@44c.; November, 36½@37c.; December, 34½@35c.; January, 33½@34½c.; March, 34@34½c.; May, 34½@34½c.

On Monday the market was slightly unsettled, closing slightly firmer, on an apprehended cold wave in some of the Southwest sections; sales were 5,200 bbls. prime yellow, November, 36½c.; 1,000 do., 36½c.; 700 bbls. January, 34c.; 100 bbls. March, 33½c.; 500 bbls. May, 34½c.; closing prices: October, 43½@44½c.; November, 36½@37c.; December, 34½@35c.; January, 33½@34½c.; March, 33½@34½c.; May, 34½@34½c.

On Tuesday there was a sharp advance in the prices for October delivery, which sold up to 47½c. for prime yellow, and the November delivery was also very sensitive,

The Procter & Gamble Co. Refiners of All Grades of COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora. Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas. Prime Winter Yellow
Venus. Prime Summer White

Cable Address
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Jersey Butter Oil

Office, CINCINNATI, O.
Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.

with, as well, an improvement all around in the later deliveries, on fear of extended cold weather; sales 100 bbls. prime yellow October, 45c.; 100 do., 46½c.; 100 do., 47½c., closing 47½c. asked; 700 bbls. November, 37½c.; 800 do., 37½c.; 100 do., 37½c.; 400 do., 37½c.; closing 37½c. @ 37½c.; 1,100 bbls. December, 35c.; 300 do., 35½c.; 2,000 do., 35½c.; 100 do., 35c.; closing 35@35½c.; 300 bbls. January, 34½c.; 2,200 bbls. do., 35c.; 400 do., 34½c.; 700 do., 34½c.; closing 34½c. @ 34½c.; 800 bbls. March, 34c.; closing 34@34½c.; 1,000 bbls. May, 34½c.; 200 do., 34½c.; closing 34½c. @ 34½c.

There was bidding of 45c. for off grade yellow for delivery this week.

On Wednesday the market opened strong, with light offerings to sell, when October stood 45c. bid and 48c. asked. Sales 900 bbls. November, 37½c., and 300 May, 34½c.; immediately after the first "call" sales 100 bbls. prime yellow, October, 47½c.; 600 bbls. January, 34½c.; 400 bbls. May, 34½c. Afterward, more particularly toward the close of the market, the excitement was intense with a bound upward of prices, based upon needs of "shorts," and as hastened by the cold weather report. Sales 100 bbls. prime yellow, October, 48c.; closing 50@52c.; 300 bbls. November, 38½c.; 200 bbls. do., 39c., closing 38½c. @ 39c.; 500 bbls. December, 35½c.; 600 do., 36c.; closing 35½c. @ 36c.; 1,700 bbls. January, 34½c.; 3,000 bbls. do., 35½c.; closing 35½c. @ 35½c.; 200 bbls. March, 34½c.; closing 35½c. @ 35½c.; 200 bbls. May 34½c.; 800 do., 35½c.; closing 35½c. @ 35½c., and still later 600 bbls. October at 51@53c.

On Thursday there was further excitement, with 54½c. bid early for October, and 43c. bid for first half November; afterwards the market eased a little on the ginners' report for the late options; sales 100 October 53c., closing 52½c. @ 55c.; 500 November, 39½c.; 500 do., 39c.; closing 39@39½c.; 300 December 36c.; 900 do., 36½c.; closing 36½c. @ 36½c.; 200 January, 35½c.; 100 do., 35½c.; closing 35@35½c.; 400 March, 35½c.; 600 do., 35½c.; closing 35@35½c.; 2,000 May, 35½c.; 800 do., 35½c.; closing 35½c. @ 35½c.

(Continued on page 42.)

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Asprey & Co.)

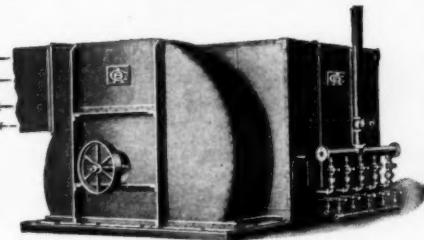
New York, Oct. 25.—October oil in New York sold to-day at 53c., which is 10c. advance for the week. This shows more than anything else the actual scarcity of actual oil. The short interest which, however, was not of very important dimensions, has added to the excitement here and possibly advanced the value further than would otherwise have been the case. Still bids of 48 for first week November and 43 for first half November shows that even consumers are clamoring for oil as there is no short interest in any such specific deliveries as those.

Difficulties in the transportation of oil over the railroads have increased the acute congestion and added to the trouble. The situation is simply this, that there is no oil here and no oil in Europe, viz:—neither producers nor consumers have any stock. Furthermore, the wants are not being filled rapidly enough because the railroads cannot move the raw material to the consuming points as quickly as it is produced.

Crude for prompt delivery has sold during the week at from 29 to 30c. for immediate prompt delivery, whereas the later deliveries have been neglected. Refiners are having their tank cars more or less tied up and are not able in many instances to furnish cars which leaves the crude oil position less strong than it ought to be compared with the refined oil market. As long as this congested condition of affairs continues and as long as real oil remains scarce, we expect the present situation to continue and it is hardly likely that it will clear up before the end of November.

A tremendous advance in tallow, a strong lard market here and abroad together with advancing olive, peanut and sesame oil markets in Europe are rather bullish factors to be taken into consideration; in fact, so

"ABC" Fan System



maintains a uniform temperature and provides thorough ventilation, making it the ideal system for manufacturing buildings of all types.

Fans and Blowers for All Purposes

American Blower Co.

Detroit New York Chicago Atlanta London

bullish that the rather bearish ginners' report which appeared to-day was thoroughly overshadowed.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 25.—Crude oil thirty cents f. o. b. at mills. Prime meal \$23 to \$24 f. o. b. at mills. Hulls \$5.75 loose at Atlanta.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Oct. 25.—Prime crude oil steady at 28c. Cake firm at \$27.75. Meal, \$28.50, long ton, ship side. Hulls in good demand at \$4.75 loose; \$6.75 sacked, New Orleans. Weather perfect; look for increased offerings of all products in the near future.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 25.—The crude oil market was active, with liberal sales Monday and Tuesday at 27 to 28 cents. Wednesday mills advanced their views to 29 or 30 cents; with no buyers above 28½c. for November and December. Meal, \$24 to \$24.50 and loose cake \$21.50 to \$22, f. o. b. mill, with mills well sold on both oil and meal.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 25.—Cotton oil market was excited during the week; sales of prompt, 30c.; November and December, 29c. f. o. b. at mills.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 25.—Prime crude oil 29½c. for prompt shipment. Choice meal \$25 long ton. Hulls \$5.50 loose.

THE SCIENTIFIC DISC HULLER

Greatest economy in operation. No knife-grinding. Discs quickly changed. Adjustable while running. No. 1, 24", capacity 40 tons in 24 hours. No. 2, 30", capacity 60 tons in 24 hours.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

SCIENTIFIC Cotton Seed Cleaners, Meal Mills, Hull-Beating Separators and Cake Breakers

CATALOGUES AND SPECIAL INFORMATION ON REQUEST
Established 1878 THE FOOS MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Oct. 25.—Cottonseed oil market advancing rapidly owing to absence of supply. Quote butter oil spot, 40 florins. Nov. and Dec. quoted 34 florins for butter oil, 30 do. for prime summer yellow, and 28 do. for off oil.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Oct. 25.—Cottonseed oil market firm at 58 francs, Nov. to April, for good off oil.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Oct. 25.—Cottonseed oil market steady to strong at 47 marks for off oil; 49 do. for prime summer yellow; 54 do. for butter oil; 53½ for prime summer white, all Nov. to Feb. deliveries.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Oct. 25.—Cottonseed oil market excited. No oil on hand. Quote Dec. to March deliveries of prime summer yellow at 60 francs, and prime summer yellow at 66 do.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Oct. 25.—Cottonseed oil market very firm and rapidly advancing. Quote 25s. for prime summer yellow, and 24s. for off summer yellow, Dec. to April deliveries.

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS **BROKERS**

**WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL**

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

Cotton Seed Oil

FUTURE DELIVERY

**Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices
upon request.**

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending October 24, 1906, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same period, 1905.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Total	2,768	21,444	37,227
Aalesund, Norway	—	5	25				Tampico, Mexico	—	6	4,710
Acajutla, Salvador	—	4	—				Trieste, Austria	—	100	4,710
Alexandria, Egypt	—	105	487				Trinidad, Island of	5	47	64
Antigua, West Indies	84	84	—				Valetta, Malta, Island	—	25	—
Antwerp, Belgium	—	605	3,200				Valparaiso, Chile	56	1,180	277
Ascension, Venezuela	—	—	49				Venice, Italy	—	475	1,000
Barbados, West Indies	—	82	284				Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	22	28
Bissau, Portuguese Guiana	7	7	—				Wellington, New Zealand	13	15	29
Bordeaux, France	100	100	500							
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	24	—							
Bristol, England	—	25	—							
Puerto Ayres, Argentine Rep.	98	343	343							
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	102	678							
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	77	61							
Christiania, Norway	—	475	530							
Christianiaund, Norway	—	25	—							
Cludad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	4	12							
Colon, Panama	22	134	145							
Conakry, Africa	—	10	102							
Corinta, Nicaragua	—	10	30							
Cork, Ireland	—	30	—							
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	19	—							
Demerara, British Guiana	41	352	311							
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	37	—							
Fort de France, West Indies	—	86	—							
Galatz, Roumania	250	350	1,115							
Genoa, Italy	300	590	1,920							
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	9	—							
Gibraltar, Spain	—	55	600							
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	200	295							
Granada, Spalas	—	21	—							
Guadeloupe, West Indies	225	360	—							
Hamburg, Germany	—	540	1,210							
Havana, Cuba	30	174	748							
Hayre, France	—	315	4,198							
Kingston, West Indies	147	508	571							
Kenzisberg, Germany	—	50	300							
La Guiana, Venezuela	16	49	8							
Leghorn, Italy	60	160	299							
Liverpool, England	150	631	465							
London, England	—	321	534							
Malta, Island of	—	76	458							
Manchester, England	—	59	225							
Marseille, France	980	7,029	4,885							
Martinique, West Indies	—	94	407							
Matanzas, West Indies	—	16	6							
Melbourne, Australia	27	27	121							
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	6	—							
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	476	533							
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	14	—							
Panama, Panama	—	15	—							
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	6	70							
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	5	—							
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	59	—							
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	39	—							
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	5	31							
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	761	1,299	—							
Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	119	—							
Rotterdam, Holland	1,525	2,025	—							
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	52	—							
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	213	—							
San Domingo City, San Domingo	—	107	320							
Santiago, Cuba	—	10	127							
Shanghai, China	—	14	—							
Stavanger, Norway	35	135	74							
Stettin, Germany	100	1,340	825							
Stockholm, Sweden	10	10	100							

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

(Concluded from page 28.)

ports of the oil. But the "prohibitory tax" has had, seemingly, no effect whatever, for the imports of cottonseed oil into Italy in 1905 were many times greater than in 1880. The same is true of the other olive oil producing countries.

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL
302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,

Merchandise Brokers
AND DEALERS IN
Cotton Seed Products
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

JULIAN FIELD

Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fuller's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

The largest export of cottonseed oil is to the Netherlands (\$4,089,600 in 1905), where it is used in the manufacture of margarine, of which the United Kingdom purchased about \$13,000,000 worth in 1905. "All this is not intended to find fault with the Old World for its uses of our cottonseed oil for mixing and manufacturing (it is the very purest and most wholesome product for such purposes), but to draw the attention of American consumers thereto," says the government official who prepared these statistics. "Undoubtedly a large proportion of the olive oil imported into the United States is composed of that cottonseed oil, which the American people refuse to consume in its honest form, but consume when imported under the several well-known brands of the old world's famous olive oils."

The government bulletin continues:

Calls It a Neglected Opportunity.

"If the United States had, twenty or twenty-five years ago, followed up the admissions of European olive oil experts, that they could not detect one-third cottonseed oil in their best olive oil and pushed the matter to its just conclusion, viz.: That cottonseed oil was as pure and wholesome—although in itself lacking the peculiar flavor of olive oil—as the best olive oil, the United States would not to-day be able to meet the foreign demand which would have been created therefor. Even now an official analysis of the oil and a government assurance of its purity and wholesomeness for culinary and table uses would not only enlarge its foreign market, but would break down home prejudice against it and its product—cottonseed—very much enlarge its consumption in the United States.

"Attention is especially called to the opportunities which exist in Mohammedan countries, where the use of pork lard is wholly forbidden, for enlarged trade in cottonseed oil and cottonseed. With a government guarantee that no pork fat of any sort entered into these products, but that they were wholly vegetable, a very large trade could be built up.

"The fact that Germany, Denmark, and the United Kingdom import over \$12,000,000 worth of United States cottonseed oil cake is evidence enough as to its worth, for they are the expert cattle feeders of the world."

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The quietude reported Wednesday was later followed by a decidedly active demand for all varieties, though the increased trading has been at the expense of values in several instances. Large tanners have operated heavily and total sales foot up to about 100,000 hides. Big packers have sold about 15,000 late September and October native steers, for which the sellers claim to have received 16½c. Branded hides have been very active. Branded have sold extensively. No further trading is reported in Texas steers, which continue at 14½c. for heavy and light and 14½c. for extremes, but other varieties of branded stock have been active. Big packers who moved native steers noted above sold 4,000 butt brands and claim 14½c., 12,000 Colorados at 13½c. and 10,000 branded cows at 14c. These sales were mostly to a large Eastern sole leather tanner, and a big packer is also understood to have sold the same buyer light native cows. Another sold 25,000 September, October and including some November branded cows at 14c. and these probably go to a Boston tanner. Native cow hides have been active. Two big packers sold light native cows ahead to the extent of about 10,000 hides at 15c., which is a decline of ¼c. from all points, and though other packers talked that they would not accept this figure for light cows unless they could sell considerably ahead other big packers later sold 3,000 light native cows at 15c. and a similar quantity of heavy native cows at 15½c. from Missouri River points which probably go to Milwaukee tanners. Native and branded bull hides are quiet and in light supply.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trading keeps quiet in the Chicago market. Ohio buffs are not offered below 13½c., and it is reported two cars of Michigan and one car of Ohio buffs sold at 13½c. However, a New York dealer has been offered Ohio stock at 13½c., but entertains the belief that a firm bid at 13½c. would purchase buffs at Ohio points. Iowa dealers have bids at 13½c. for December shipment. The dealers here are talking steady at 13½c. for buffs, but the demand is not noticeable at that figure, and large tanners will likely use the decline in packer light native cows as a lever to get their lower bids accepted. In general the situation remains easy as small dealers at outside points are trying to sell ahead at 13½c. less Chicago freight. The offerings are light, which is a point in dealers' favor as is also the fact that tanners are not well stocked with supplies of country hides. Extremes and heavy cows have not been traded in within the past few days, and continue to be quoted at 13½c. Heavy steers are quiet and range at 14½c. at 14½c. The fact that extremes and heavy steers and heavy cows are coming in small

quantities makes them a trifle firmer than buffs.

CALFSKINS.—The market shows undiminished strength, but quotations are without change all around. Most of the dealers in outside cities being sold ahead at 16½c. makes dealers here ask 16½c. for regular Chicago cities, but last sales were at 16½c. Good country skins will command 16c., while inferior stock is obtainable at 15½c. Deacons are unchanged. Good country skins command 87½c. @ \$1.07½, and city stock 90c. @ \$1.10. The poorer quality of kips coming in makes them unsalable above 14½c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Packers who are not pulling their skins are closely sold up, and in some cases have moved stock ahead at firmer prices. Chicago lambs last brought \$1.25, while some inferior quality sold at \$1.20. Chicago sheep pelts are held at \$1.30. Omaha lambs which last brought \$1.12½, together with light sheep are now held at \$1.15 @ \$1.20. Receipts at country points continue meager, but pullers are in the market for all the meager offerings coming forward and for good stock full prices are obtainable. Country pelts range from 75c. @ \$1, and extra choice skins have moved at as high as \$1.10. Dry pelts have been in rather poor demand of late, and in order to move a large line concessions were allowed though the terms of the sale are kept private.

HORSEHIDES.—Are wanted by various Western tanners, also for export, but there are practically none in the market and very few coming in. Fairly prime stock sold at \$4.40 and some dealers think a straight car lot would command \$4.50.

LATER CHICAGO WIRE.—5,000 Chicago city calf sold at 16½c., an advance of ¼c. A big packer sold 5,000 light native cows at 15c. and 3,000 heavy native cows at 15½c.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market is closely sold up and featureless. A moderate arrival of Puerto Cabellos, etc., was reported to-day.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No trading has developed and the market is quiet and unchanged.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Dealers here will not bid better than 13c. flat for straight lots of cows and trading keeps decidedly quiet. Small mixed lots of hides are reported picked up at around 12½c. flat. Calfskins are firm, but are without fresh features of interest. New York city skins are quoted at \$1.40 for 5 to 7s., \$1.80 for 7 to 9s., and \$2.02½ @ 2.05 for 9 to 12-lb. skins.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

Argentine Republic, 3,600 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 18,500 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 322,974 lbs.; London, England, 288,050 lbs.; Melbourne, Australia, 4,200 lbs.; Mollendo, Peru, 26,118 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 82,978 lbs.; Port Limon, 29,976 lbs.; Port au Prince, Haiti, 86,480 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 143,592 lbs.; Ruhrort, Germany, 24,805 lbs.; St. Croix, West Indies, 23,815 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 2,300 lbs.; Santa Marta, Colombia, 3,182 lbs.; Santander, Spain, 1,212 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 157,216 lbs.; Savanilla, Cuba, 2,000 lbs.; Southampton, England, 40,350 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 278,021 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 27,015 lbs.; Trujillo, Venezuela, 10,000 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 11,188 lbs.

Pork.—Antigua, Guatemala, 79 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 60 bbls., 10 tcs.; Colon, Panama, 34 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 24 bbls.:

CARROLL S. PAGE

HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides,
Sheep Pelts, Tallow, BonesWool Puller and Manufacturer of Page's
Tallow Renderer | Perfected Poultry Food

Demarara, British Guiana, 235 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls.; Guadalupe, W. I., 56 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 100 tcs.; Kingston, West Indies, 154 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 20 tcs.; Port Limon, 40 bbls.; Port au Prince, Haiti, 251 bbls.; Port Maria, Jamaica, 16 bbls.; St. Croix, West Indies, 82 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 601 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 236 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, October 24, 1906, were as follows:

Beef.—Amsterdam, Holland, 40 bbls.; Antigua, Guatemala, 57 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 137 bbls.; Barbadoes, West Indies, 25 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 85 bbls., 15 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 26 bbls., 1,155 tcs.; Colon, Panama, 26 bbls., 14,580 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 100 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 418 bbls., 65 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 198 tcs.; Guadalupe, West Indies, 96 bbls.; Halifax, Nova Scotia, 50 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 100 bbls.; Kingston, West Indies, 74 bbls., 15 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 1,254,641 lbs., 100 tcs.; London, England, 325,650 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 46,935 lbs.; Port Limon, 20 bbls.; Port au Prince, Haiti, 56 bbls.; Port Maria, Jamaica, 15 bbls., 12 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 423 bbls.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 12 bbls.; Southampton, England, 733,697 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 25 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 50 bbls., 80 tcs.; Trinidad, Island of, 88 bbls., 41 tcs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 50 bbls.

Tallow.—Antwerp, Belgium, 146,652 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 16,814 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,378 lbs.; Fiume, Austria, 139,260 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 46,755 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 195,372 lbs.; London, England, 169,787 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 626,431 lbs.; Odessa, Russia, 116,840 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 11,681 lbs.; Port au Prince, Haiti, 29,926 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 5,872 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 43,613 lbs.

Oleo Oil.—Bergen, Norway, 105 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 200 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 175 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 90 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 29 tcs.; Esberg, Denmark, 10 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 125 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 65 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 200 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 100 tcs.; London, England, 372 tcs.; Piraeus, Greece, 40 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,403 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 80 tcs.; Salonica, Turkey, 25 tcs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 205 tcs.

Oleomargarine.—Antigua, Guatemala, 8,868 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 1,520 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 19,000 lbs.; Guadalupe, West Indies, 7,100 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 7,104 lbs.; Kingston, West Indies, 2,000 lbs.; Port Limon, 2,600 lbs.; Port au Prince, Haiti, 12,070 lbs.; St. Croix, West Indies, 12,680 lbs.; St. Martins, West Indies, 17 bbls.

HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Crushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES
and SKINS would do well
to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.
Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
C. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,
C. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

Chicago Section

D—in those four-cent hogs!—G. P.

Hogs slaughtered in Chicago for the year to date, 4,750,000.

That liver laundry down in Indiana is a popular resort with Packingtown people.

Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, will build a packinghouse, commencing in the early spring positively.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef, in Chicago, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 20, averaged 6.16 cents per pound.

Wonder if Moody's promotion to the Supreme Bench is to be a recognition of his ability as an interpreter of immunity law?

Regulations governing the pure food law are out, tagged: "These regulations may be altered or amended at any time without notice!"

"We have juries, and we have penitentiaries!" Yes, and there ought to be "foolish houses" for trouble-breeding political demagogues, too.

Applications for board of trade memberships these days are equalled by memberships posted for transfer, if not outnumbered. Business is slow.

The sprinkler system is coming to the fore again. Wire glass and metal window frames have come to stay. Reduced fire insurance is worthy of earnest consideration.

No one seems to know anything of this much talked of "World's Packing Merger," whatever kind of a brute that may be, except the newspapers—and they know sure!

Not everyone is lucky enough to be appointed to a position giving an opportunity to make regulations to fit prior questionable assertions made by said party, presumably on a scientific basis.

Sir Tummas evidently has decided the roadbed is better for British built yachts on Lake Michigan than that off'n Sandy Hook. Then again a little local advertising is not such a bad idea.

The American Meat Packers' Association is growing faster than expected by even the most enthusiastic charter member. Send in your application to James Garneau, Treasurer, Laux Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Col. J. Ham got \$25,000 from the finance committee the other day to "fight the corporations and other rich tax-dodgers." That amount will scarcely put him in decent training for such a job. Another \$25,000 gone to—

Edward F. Swift is one of the largest shareholders in the new Saskatchewan Elevator Company, recently organized at Winnipeg to operate a chain of elevators throughout the western parts of the Canadian Northwest. Great country for wheat!

The American Can Company has made a substantial advance in the price of most of its products because of the advance in raw materials. All industries have been affected, except the packing trade, the season for which does not begin until January 1.

Mr. Bartzen, the strenuous building commissioner, gave his unqualified approval of Armour & Company's new slaughter house, and of the improvements made in the old buildings, while on his tour of inspection of Packingtown's factories last week.

Mr. H. F. Googins, for over thirty years a buyer of hogs on the Chicago market, died of heart failure on Monday morning, at his home, No. 3247 South Park avenue. The news of his sudden death—he was in the Yards Saturday—came as a great shock to his host of friends.

Following a meeting Saturday last of the directors of the International Live Stock Show, Manager W. E. Skinner announced the acceptance of the J. Ogden Armour \$5,000 annual scholarships, the distribution basis of which will be agreed upon at a meeting of the instructors of the various agricultural colleges of the United States.

Distinguished foreigners are seeing for themselves the packinghouses of Chicago, after which they go and enjoy a hearty meal at the Saddle and Sirloin Club, right in the stock yards. Following Sir Tummas' recent visit come this week Barons Rosen, Schlippenbach and Siebert, all Russian Court attaches, the guests of Ira Morris.

According to tests and determinations made by the National Association of Soul Savers it costs somewhere around \$6.25 per soul in Indianapolis, against about \$27 per soul in various country districts. From a business standpoint is this for or against Indianapolis? There are some pretty tough guys in Indian-

apolis, we'll admit. They don't bother saving souls in Chicago; they all go into the lard tank.

The Henry J. Seiter Packing and Provision Company, Forty-third street and Center avenue, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., has considerably enlarged and refitted its general offices in elaborate style. New heating apparatus, electric lights, mahogany office fixtures, modern laundry arrangements, etc., perhaps altogether one of the swellest suites of offices in the Yards. The only drawback is that the ceiling in Mr. Seiter's private office is scarcely high enough for his act.

W. L. Gregson, of the Morton & Gregson Company, admitted to be one of the shrewdest packers in the country, is also, according to accounts of his recent performances in Nebraska City, no slouch of a politician either. It appears Willum went over there, pulled off his coat and also a howling success of a farmers' show, everything being on exhibition raised in the State of Nebraska, including whiskers, corn, apples, potatoes, chickens, milch cows, fat steers, prize hogs, fat women, pretty girls and babies. No statement made about his kissing the two latter class entries, but ——!

Charles A. Meade, assistant secretary of the Chicago Automobility Club, is credited with saying during a recent interview: "Even under the most trying circumstances, or the automobile, I have never heard a vaseline-buggyist, or pshawfer, use any words outside of the 'Triniti,' which language, but recently turned loose, is said to contain nothing stronger than 'Mother, pin a rose on me,' and such." Is there anything the matter with Charles, or is it just a plain case of obscene-mindedness. Automobilists, golfers, cattle-punchers, hog-scalpers and coal teamsters seldom swear. Certainly not! They just exude sulphuric adjectives through every pore of their hides. Just plain swearing would not help any. Heaven help "Triniti" when it hits the Stock Yards.

WM. G. MAUL

902 Royal Insurance Bldg.
C H I C A G O

Oleo Oil

Oleo Stock

Neutral Lard

Tallow, Grease, Cottonseed Oil

REPRESENTING

DANIEL LOEB
ROTTERDAM

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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Broker in Oils, Tallow, Greases and all Packinghouse Products. X X X Correspondence Solicited

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Packinghouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

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IMPROVE YOUR PLACE AND KEEP ABREAST WITH THE TIMES

Consult us about Building
and Remodeling on Practi-
cal Sanitary Lines

WILDER & DAVIS
Packing House Specialists
315 Dearborn Street Chicago, Ill.

FOOD LAW REGULATIONS.

(Continued from page 20.)

the name of the substituted substance shall appear upon the label.

(b) When any substance which does not reduce, lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, is added to a food or drug product, other than that necessary to its manufacture or refining, the label shall bear a statement to that effect.

Waste Materials.

Regulation 26.—(Section 8.)—When an article is made up of refuse materials, fragments or trimmings, the use of the name of the substance from which they are derived, unless accompanied by a statement to that effect, shall be deemed a misbranding. Packages of such materials may be labeled "pieces," "stems," "trimmings," or with some similar appellation.

Mixtures or Compounds With Distinctive Names.

Regulation 27.—(Section 8. First proviso under "Foods," paragraph 1)—(a) The terms "mixtures" and "compounds" are interchangeable and indicate the results of putting together two or more food products.

(b) These mixtures or compounds shall not be imitations of other articles, whether simple, mixed or compound, or offered for sale under the name of other articles. They shall bear a distinctive name, and the name of the place where the mixture or compound has been manufactured or produced.

(c) If the name of the place be one which is found in different States, Territories or countries, the name of the State, Territory or country, as well as the name of the place, must be stated.

Substances Named In Drugs or Foods.

Regulation 28.—(Section 8, second under "Drugs"; second under "Foods.")

Statement of Weight or Measure.

Regulation 29.—Section 8, third under "Foods.")—(a) A statement of the weight or measure of the food contained in a pack-

age is not required. If any such statement is printed, it shall be a plain and correct statement of the average net weight or volume, either on or immediately above or below the principal label, and of the size of letters specified in regulation 17.

(b) A reasonable variation from the stated weight for individual packages is permissible, provided this variation is as often above as below the weight or volume stated. This shall be determined by the inspector from the changes in the humidity of the atmosphere, from the exposure of the package to evaporation or to absorption of water, and the reasonable variations which attend the filling and weighing or measuring of a package.

Regulation 30.—Method of Stating Quantity or Proportion (Section 8). In the case of alcohol.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF FOODS AND DRUGS.

Preparation of Food Products for Export.

Regulation 31.—(Section 2.)—(a) Food products intended for export may contain added substances not permitted in foods intended for interstate commerce, when the addition of such substances does not conflict with the laws of the countries to which the food products are to be exported and when such substances are added in accordance with the directions of the foreign purchaser or his agent.

(b) The exporter is not required to furnish evidence that goods have been prepared or packed in compliance with the laws of the foreign country to which said goods are intended to be shipped, but such shipment is made at his own risk.

(c) Food products for export under this regulation shall be kept separate and labeled to indicate that they are for export.

(d) If the products are not exported they shall not be allowed to enter interstate commerce.

Imported Food and Drug Products.

Regulation 32.—(Section 11)—(a) Meat and meat food products imported into the United States shall be accompanied by a

C. R. WILSON

MANUFACTURER

HICKORY and MAPLE SKEWERS

Lowest Prices Prompt Shipments

Postal Telegraph Building
CHICAGO

MAPLE BUTCHERS' SKEWERS

JOHN M. HART COMPANY
DIRECT REPRESENTATIVES
OF MANUFACTURERS TO EXCLUSIVE
JOBBING TRADE
GENERAL OFFICES
A. B. ROCH CHICAGO,

We Have the Price and the Goods
PROMPT SHIPMENT

certificate of official inspection of a character to satisfy the Secretary of Agriculture that they are not dangerous to health, and each package of such articles shall bear a label which shall identify it as covered by the certificate, which certificate shall accompany or be attached to the invoice on which entry is made.

(b) The certificate shall set forth the official position of the inspector and the character of the inspection.

(c) Meat and meat food products, as well as all other food and drug products of a kind forbidden entry into or forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the country in which made or from which exported will be refused admission.

(d) Meat and meat food products which have been inspected and passed through the customs may, if identity is retained, be transported in interstate commerce.

Declaration.

Regulation 33.—(Section 11)—(a) All invoices of food or drug products shipped to the United States shall have attached to them a declaration of the shipper, made before a United States consular officer, as follows:

I, the undersigned, do solemnly and truly declare that I am the _____ of the merchant (Manufacturer, agent or shipper.)
dise herein mentioned and described, and that it consists of food or drug products which contain no added substances injurious to health.

These products were grown in _____ and manufactured in _____ by _____ (Country.)
during the year _____, and are exported from _____ (City.)
and consigned to _____. The products bear no false (City.)

no labels or marks, contain some added coloring matter or preservative _____, and are not of a character to cause prohibition or restriction in the country where made or from which exported.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____, 19_____.
(Signed)

(b) In the case of importations to be entered at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco and New Orleans, and other ports where food and drug inspection

(Continued on page 44.)

WALTER R. KIRK

619 Postal Bldg. Chicago

Solicits samples of your holdings of
OILS, FATS and GLYCERINS

HELLER CHEMICAL CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO.
Everything in Pure Food Preservatives, Colors, Binders and Coagulants.

Laboratory and Main Office: HARRY HELLER
212-222 Wayman St., Pres't and Gen'l Manager
CHICAGO. 97-101 Warren Street, NEW YORK
No trouble to answer questions in any language.

October 27, 1906.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 15.	30,561	2,672	26,806	23,500
Tuesday, Oct. 16.	12,300	1,671	21,238	38,036
Wednesday, Oct. 17.	27,306	2,421	25,306	32,771
Thursday, Oct. 18.	12,835	1,191	20,078	22,832
Friday, Oct. 19.	5,050	464	14,721	6,551
Saturday, Oct. 20.	1,710	31	8,735	1,317
Total this week.	80,763	8,450	116,880	125,106
Previous week.	71,220	6,949	107,128	131,638
Cor. week 1905.	90,064	5,785	133,623	139,123
Cor. week 1904.	83,702	4,613	106,133	143,168

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 15.	6,815	141	6,031	3,681
Tuesday, Oct. 16.	4,650	151	2,552	8,864
Wednesday, Oct. 17.	5,917	133	3,484	12,903
Thursday, Oct. 18.	8,162	223	3,332	11,718
Friday, Oct. 19.	7,108	427	3,105	7,623
Saturday, Oct. 20.	1,363	...	1,377	757
Total this week.	34,105	1,075	19,879	45,556
Previous week.	27,796	1,399	24,104	62,208
Cor. week 1905.	32,070	817	23,242	70,415
Cor. week 1904.	32,851	610	19,008	67,140

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.	2,560,734	349,683	5,883,026	3,783,979
Year ago.	2,657,438	331,234	6,011,341	3,730,274
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending October 20, 1906.	401,000			
Week previous.	361,000			
Year ago.	432,000			
Two years ago.	317,000			
Total receipts year to date.	18,460,000			
Year ago.	18,462,000			
Two years ago.	16,466,000			

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week Oct. 20, 1906.	262,900	257,700	290,900
Week ago.	237,300	239,400	295,500
Year ago.	271,200	310,400	277,800
Two years ago.	236,600	222,300	265,200
Year to Oct. 20, 1906.	6,828,000	14,177,000	8,654,000
Same period last year.	6,710,600	13,878,000	7,848,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Oct. 20, 1906.	22,300		
Armour & Co.	27,200		
Swift & Co.	6,500		
Anglo-American	4,100		
Beyd-Lunham	2,200		
H. Boore & Co.	2,700		
Continental P. C.	5,900		
Hammond Co.	6,300		
Morris & Co.	2,100		
Roberts & Oake	6,700		
S. & S. & S.	3,600		
Western Packing Co.	6,100		
Other packers	1,800		
Total.	87,500		
Year ago.	91,000		
Two years ago.	102,500		
Three years ago.	84,700		

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Oct. 20, 1906.	\$3.65	\$6.39	\$4.80	\$6.90
Previous week.	5.70	6.38	4.85	7.00
Year ago.	5.00	5.29	5.00	7.15
Two years ago.	5.40	5.11	3.60	5.15
Three years ago.	4.85	5.31	3.30	4.90

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers	\$6.15@7.25
Common to good steers	4.85@6.15
Inferior to common steers	4.00@4.85
Good to fancy cows and heifers	3.75@5.40
Western range steers	3.75@5.50
Yearlings, good to choice	4.50@6.10
Good cutting to fair beef cows	2.40@3.40
Fair to choice feeders	3.50@4.50
Fair to choice stockers	2.75@3.50
Common to good canning cows	1.25@2.35
Bulls, common to good	2.25@4.00
Bulls, fair to good	4.00@4.60
Calves, fair to good	3.00@7.00
Calves, good to choice	7.00@8.00

HOGS.

Bulk of sales	6,206@6.45
Heavy butchers, 240@300 lbs.	6,45@6.55
Light butchers, 160@220 lbs.	6,40@6.55
Light bacon, 160@190 lbs.	6,30@6.50
Light light, 120@155 lbs.	6,10@6.35
Heavy shipping, 200@310 lbs.	6,40@6.55
Heavy packing, 200@400 lbs.	6,20@6.35
Mixed packing, 200@250 lbs.	6,20@6.35
Rough heavy grades	5.95@6.15
Light mixed, 170@230 lbs.	6,30@6.45
Poor to best pigs, 60@110 lbs.	5,00@6.25
Governments, boars and stags	3.75@5.75

SHEEP.

Fair to choice wethers	4.80@5.50
Fair to choice ewes	4.50@5.35
Ewes, tails, fair to good	3.75@4.10

PACKERS	HAMS	COLORS
BACON	SAUSAGE	
BROWNS, SCARLETS, ETC.		
"Make your products please the eye,		
Then the customer is sure to buy."		
CREAM RICE FLOUR BINDER		
The World's Best Sausage Binder.		
Samples and Prices Gladly Submitted.		
BORN PACKERS SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO		

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1906.

Open. High. Low. Close.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

October 9.45 9.50 9.45 9.50

January 8.20 8.22 8.20 8.20

RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more than loose)—

January 7.45 7.45 7.45 7.45

May 7.62 7.60 7.62 7.60

PORK—(Per barrel)—

January 13.75 13.70 13.67 13.67

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

October 9.60 9.62 9.60 9.60

January 8.22 8.25 8.22 8.22

RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more than loose)—

January 7.47 7.47 7.42 7.42

May 7.65 7.65 7.60 7.60

PORK—(Per barrel)—

January 13.60 13.62 13.55 13.62

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

October 9.75 9.80 9.75 9.75

January 8.22 8.30 8.20 8.30

RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more than loose)—

October 8.30 8.30 8.30 8.30

January 7.40 7.42 7.37 7.42

PORK—(Per barrel)—

January 13.57 13.70 13.52 13.70

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

October 9.85 9.85 9.77 9.80

January 8.35 8.37 8.30 8.30

RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more than loose)—

October 8.40 8.40 8.37 8.40

January 7.45 7.50 7.42 7.50

PORK—(Per barrel)—

January 13.65 13.75 13.60 13.75

May 13.67 13.77 13.67 13.75

PORK—(Per barrel)—

January 13.75 13.70 13.65 13.65

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

October 9.80 9.80 9.77 9.75

January 8.30 8.37 8.27 8.37

RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more than loose)—

October 8.40 8.40 8.37 8.40

January 7.45 7.50 7.42 7.50

PORK—(Per barrel)—

January 13.65 13.75 13.60 13.75

May 13.67 13.77 13.67 13.75

PORK—(Per barrel)—

January 13.75 13.70 13.65 13.65

PORK—(Per barrel)—

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Native Cows	6 @ 6 1/2
Good Native Steers	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Western Steers	6 1/2 @ 7
Native Steers, Medium	7 @ 7 1/2
Heifers, Good	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Heifers, Medium	7 @ 7 1/2
Hind Quarters	1.50 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1.25 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	7 @ 7 1/2
Cow Chucks	4 @ 4 1/2
Boneless Chucks	3 @ 4
Medium Plates	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Steer Plates	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Rounds	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Steer Rounds	7 1/2 @ 8
Cow Loins, Medium	10
Cow Loins, Good	11 @ 12
Steer Loins, Light	13 @ 14
Steer Loins, Heavy	16 @ 17
Steer Tenderloins, No. 1	20
Steer Tenderloins, No. 2	18
Strip Loins	8 @ 9
Sirloin Butts	6 @ 9
Shoulder Clods	6 @ 6
Rolls	10
Hump Butts	8 @ 8
Trimmings	3 @ 3
Shank	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	10 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Common Light	8 @ 8
Steer Ribs, Light	12 @ 12
Steer Ribs, Heavy	14 @ 14
Loin Ends, steer—native	11 @ 11
Loin Ends, cow	9 @ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	8 @ 8
Flank Steak	7 @ 9

Beef Offal.

Livers	3
Hearts	2
Tongues	12
Sweetbreads	12
Ox Tail, per lb.	4
Fresh Tripe—plain	2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4
Kidneys, each	2
Brains	3

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6 1/2 @ 7
Light Carcass	6 @ 6 1/2
Medium Carcass	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Carcass	10 @ 11 1/2
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10
Good Saddles	12 @ 12
Medium Racks	7 @ 7
Good Racks	9 @ 9

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	3
Sweetbreads	40
Plucks	20 @ 25
Heads, each	6 @ 8

Lamb.

Medium Caul	9 @ 10
Good Caul	11 1/2 @ 12
Round Dressed Lamb	13 @ 14
Saddles Caul	13 @ 13
R. D. Lamb Saddles	15 @ 15
Caul Lamb Racks	10 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Racks	10 @ 11
Lamb Fries, per pair	2 @ 9
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	14 @ 14

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8 1/2 @ 9
Good Sheep	9 @ 10
Medium Saddles	10 @ 11
Good Saddles	11 @ 12
Medium Racks	8 @ 9
Good Racks	8 1/2 @ 9
Mutton Legs	11 @ 11 1/2
Mutton Stew	1 @ 5 1/2
Mutton Loins	12 @ 12
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	5 @ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	11 @ 11
Leaf Lard	10 @ 10 1/2
Tenderloins	22 @ 22
Spare Ribs	8 @ 8
Butts	11 @ 11
Hocks	5 @ 5 1/2
Trimming	5 @ 5 1/2
Tails	4 @ 4
Snouts	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet	3 @ 3
Pigs' Heads	4 @ 4
Blade Bones	5 @ 5
Obeek Meat	4 @ 4
Hog Plucks	5 @ 5 1/2
Neck Bones	5 @ 5 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	9 @ 9
Pork Hearts	2 @ 2
Pork Kidneys	2 @ 2
Pork Tongues	8 @ 8
Slip Bones	5 @ 5
Tail Bones	4 @ 4
Brains	8 @ 8
Backfat	11 @ 12
Hams	8 @ 8 1/2
Calas	8 @ 8 1/2
Bellies	12 @ 12
Shoulders	8 @ 8

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna

Bologna, large, long, round and cloth

Choice Bologna

Viennas

Frankfurters

Blood, Liver and Headcheese

Tongue

White Tongue

Minced Sausage

Prepared Sausage

New England Sausage

Berliner Sausage

Boneless Sausage

Oxford Sausage

Polish Sausage

Lecian, Grillich, Knoblauch

Smoked Pork

Veal Sausage

Farm Sausage

Pork Sausage, bulk or link

Pork Sausage, short link

Special Prepared Sausage

Boneless Pigs' Feet

Ham Bologna

Compressed Luncheon Sausage

Special Compressed Ham

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry

German Salami, New Dry

Holsteiner, New

Mettwurst, New

Farmer, New

Darles, H. C., New

Italian Salami, New

Monarque Cervelat

Capsacola

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50

Smoked Pork, 2-20

Bologna, 1-50

Bologna, 2-20

Viennas, 1-50

Viennas, 2-20

Beef bungs, per piece	5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	25
Hog casings, free of salt	5 1/2
Hog middles, per set	12
Hog bungs, export	13
Hog bungs, large mediums	8 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70
Imported medium sheep casings	60
Imported narrow sheep casings	40
Beef weasands	5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	22
Beef bladders, small, per doz	18
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 1/2

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.47 1/2 @ 2.50
Hoof meal, per unit	2.45
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.30
Ground tankage, 12%	2.47 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.42 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.25 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00
Underground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.

HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	65.00
Flat skin bones, 35 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00
Round skin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	52.50
Round skin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	67.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	9.75
Prime steam, loose	9.20
Neutral	10% @ 11
Compound	7% @ 7 1/2
Leaf	9% @ 9 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oleo No. 2	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Mutton	10% @ 10 1/2
Tallow	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Grease	5% @ 6

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	73
Extra No. 1, lard oil	50 @ 50
No. 1 lard oil	40 @ 42
No. 2 lard oil	35 @ 40
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	58 @ 60
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	53 @ 54
Corn oil	3.95

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y. loose	45 @ 45
P. S. Y. soap grade	40

Soap, bbls., concen.	63 @ 65% F. A.
Soap stock, bbls., reg.	50% F. A. 1 1/4 @ 1 1/4

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.40 @ 1.42 1/2
Barrels, ash	1.12 1/2 @ 1.15
Barrels, oak	1.17 1/2 @ 1.20

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4% @ 5%
Boraxic acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7% @ 8%

Sugar—	
White, clarified	64%
Plantation, granulated	65
Yellow, clarified	64% @ 64%
Salt—	

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	32

October 27, 1906.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	\$5.30@6.15
Medium to fair native steers	4.40@ 5.20
Poor to ordinary native steers	3.50@ 4.25
Oxen and stags	2.75@ 4.75
Bulls and dry cows	1.10@ 4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago	4.65@ 5.35

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.	\$8.00@8.25
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs. 6.75@ 7.75	
Live veal calves, com. to mod., per 100 lbs. 4.00@ 6.50	
Live veal calves, culs, per 100 lbs. 3.50@ 4.00	
Live veal calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs. 3.00@3.50	
Live veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs. 2.50@ 3.00	

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.	\$6.50@7.00
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs. 5.00@ 6.25	
Live lambs, culs, per 100 lbs. 3.00@ 4.50	
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs. 4.50@ 5.00	
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs. 3.00@ 4.25	
Live sheep, culs, per 100 lbs. 2.00@ 2.50	

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	\$7.00
Hogs, medium	7.00@ 7.10
Hogs, 140 lbs.	7.10@ 7.20
Pigs	7.30@
Roughs	6.30@

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy	@10
Choice native, light	@10
Common to fair, native	7 @ 8½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native, heavy	9½@ 9¾
Choice, native, light	9 @ 9¾
Native, common to fair	8 @ 8¾
Choice Western, heavy	7½@ 8
Choice Western, light	7 @ 7¾
Common to fair Texas	6¾@ 7¾
Good to choice heifers	7½@ 8
Common to fair heifers	6½@ 7
Choice cows	6 @ 6¾
Common to fair cows	5½@ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags	6½@ 7¾
Common to fair oxen and stags	6 @ 6¾
Fleahy bologna bulls	4¾@ 5½
Fresh pork loins, Western	12 @ 13

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 13½c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 10½c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 7 to 8c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 17c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 14c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 9c. per lb.; No. 1 chuck, 7½c. per lb.; No. 2 chuck, 6½c. per lb.; No. 3 chuck, 4c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 7½c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 6½c. per lb.	
DRESSED CALVES.	

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.	@14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	11½@13
Western, calves, prime, per lb.	8½@ 9¾
Western calves, fair to good	7½@ 8½
Western calves, common	6½@ 7½

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs	@10%
Hogs, heavy	@ 8½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@ 9
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@ 9½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 9½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	@13
Spring lambs, good	12 @ 12½
Yearling lambs	10½@11½
Sheep, choice	@10
Sheep, medium to good	9 @ 9½
Sheep, culs	8½@ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	14½@14%
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	13½@14%
Smoked hams, heavy	13½@14%
Smoked picnics, light	8½@ 9¾
Smoked picnics, heavy	8½@ 9¾
Smoked shoulders	9½@ 9¾
Smoked bacon, boneless	14½@15
Smoked bacon (rib in)	13½@14½

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

LIVE CATTLE.

Dried beef sets	13 @13½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	15½@16
Pickled bellies, heavy	11½@12

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut	25@25.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	42.00@ 45.00
Hoofs, per ton	30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	80.00
Horns, 7½@ 8 and over, steers, first quality, per ton	250.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	75 @80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	50 @60c. a piece
Calf's head, scalded	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' liver	25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	1½@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef	5c. a pound
Oxtails	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef	6 @10c. a piece
Rolls, beef	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries	6 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city	12½
Fresh pork, loins, Western	12

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 4½
Shop bones, per cwt.	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	30
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles	40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tierces or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.	2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	6½
Beef, bungs, per lb.	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	42
Beef, middles, per lb.	6½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 18	24@ 3

SPICES.

Whole. Ground.

Pepper, Sing., white	15½ 17
Pepper, Sing., black	12½ 13½
Pepper, Penang, white	15 16½
Pepper, red anjizbar	11 14
Pepper, shot	14 —
Allspice	7 9½
Coriander	6 8
Cloves	17 20
Mace	47 52

SALTPETRE.

Crude	4½@ 4%
Refined—Granulated	4½@ 5
Crystals	5 @ 5½
Powdered	5½@ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	\$0.19
No. 2 skins	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins	.17
No. 3 B. M. skins	.15
No. 1, 12½-14	.19
No. 2, 12½-14	.18½
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	.17
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	.15
No. 1 skins, 14-18	.26
No. 2 skins, 14-18	.19
No. 1 B. M. skins	.19
No. 2 B. M. skins	.18
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	.26
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	.23
Branded skins	.11
Branded kips	.14
Heavy branded kips	.13
Ticky skins	.11
Ticky kips	.18

Heavy ticky kips	1.70
No. 2 skins	.13

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—Average lots, old	14 @15
Poor to medium, old	11 @12
Spring, dry-picked	16 @18
Spring, scalded	10 @15
Chickens, Spring—Pa., broilers, dry-picked, fancy	20 @22
Pa., dry-picked, broilers, av. run	14 @16
Pa., roasting, dry-picked, fancy	20 @20
Pa., roasting, dry-picked, av. run	14 @15
Other Pa. and N. Y. broilers, dry-picked, fancy	16 @18
Other Pa. and N. Y. broilers, dry-picked, average run	14 @15
Other Pa. and N. Y., roasting, dry-picked, fancy	20 @20
Other Pa. and N. Y., roasting, dry-picked, average run	13 @14
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy	13 @14
Western, dry-picked, other fancy	11 @12
Western, dry-picked, average	9½@10
Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy	11½@12
Other Western, scalded, fancy	10½@11
Western, scalded, average	9 @10
Southern and Southwest, average run	9 @11
Poor	6 @8
Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy	13 @13½
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run	12 @12½
Western, dry-picked, selected, bbls.	12 @12½
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium	9 @10
Western, dry-picked, average run	10½@11½
Southern and Southwest, dry-picked,	11 @11½
Western, scalded, fancy	10½@11
Western, scalded, average run	9 @10
Spring Chickens	6 @10
Fowls, per lb.	@10
Roosters, per lb.	@ 6
Turkeys, per lb.	13 @14
Ducks, per pair	30 @30
Geese, per pair	90 @ 1.50
Live pigeons, per pair	@25

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$22.00 @23.00

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LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Oct. 24.

CATTLE.—Last week's receipts footed up 89,762. This enormous run followed by 29,304 Monday, 7,287 Tuesday and 26,000 today has resulted in a badly overstocked market, with prices 25c. lower this week or 40@50c. lower than the high point two weeks ago. Tops Monday \$7.30, to-day \$7.10, and it took choice cattle to bring \$6.50 or over. The arrivals include a large number of good quality, strong weight, cornfed native steers, but the proportion of cattle above \$6.50 today was the smallest for Wednesday in several weeks. Steers that sold to-day at \$6.75 would have gone readily at \$7.00 the high time two weeks ago. Cattle selling from \$5.00@6.25 are 50c. lower than the high time. The market has taken on a bearish aspect for the near future. Trains arrived late today and a considerable portion of the receipts arrived around the noon hour. Buyers held off waiting for the run to get in and the result was a dull and draggy market with the bulk of to-day's sales 10@15c. lower. The proportion of butcher stock has been high and there is no material change in quotations as compared with the close of last week. Late trains made the market somewhat draggy to-day with prices a little easier. The first snow is likely to send in a liberal number of low grade stuff from the nearby country. A big accumulation of light weight stockers and feeders is on hand here in the yards and this kind are 10@15c. lower this week. Horned stockers are especially slow sellers. Anything carrying weight and of thoroughly good breeding is meeting with ready sale at steady prices. A few lots of strictly choice feeders are going at \$4.40@4.50, but buyers generally balk at paying over \$4.25. Undesirable mixed stockers sold from \$2.25@2.60, the lower price being mostly for throwouts. Rough weather is expected to increase the supply of stockers and feeders at all the markets.

HOGS.—There is very little difference from the number of hogs received thus far this week as compared with same period of last week. Monday's receipts were 28,687, this being below all expectations, and the fact that the quality of arrivals was poorer than usual produced a better feeling in the market for good hogs. Extreme top \$6.60, with most of the good hogs selling at \$6.50@6.55. Heavy packing grades were slow sales and closed 5c. lower than closing prices of last week. Tuesday's liberal run of 21,830 together with the fact that eastern orders were limited gave our local buyers another chance to see what they could do in the way of breaking the market. Trade ruled slow and dull, averaging fully 10c. lower and closing very weak, many late sales appearing to be 15c. below Monday's best prices. To-day, Wednesday, receipts estimated 25,000. Trains were late and the supply arrived slowly. Buyers very bearish and most sales were 5@10c. lower than Tuesday's average. Late in the day there appeared to be a better feeling in the trade and the supply was fairly well bought up. The general outlook favors still lower prices and we continue to advise immediate shipment of all hogs that are ready for the market. Selected butchers 190 to 240 lbs., \$6.35@6.42%; heavy butchers, 250 to 300 lbs., \$6.30@6.35; choice heavy, 300 lbs. and upward, \$6.10@6.20; choice light, 150 to 180 lbs., \$6.25@6.30; light mixed, 200 to 230 lbs., \$6.20@6.30; mixed packers, 240 to 280 lbs., \$6.05@6.20; heavy packers, 300 to 400 lbs., \$5.80@6.05; rough packers in small lots, \$5.50@5.80; boards, \$3.75@4.00; pigs under 100 lbs., \$5.40@5.85; pigs, 100 to 130 lbs., \$5.90@6.15.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs Monday 32,000 and with unfavorable Eastern advices trading was confined to local packers and feeder demands. Native sheep and lambs sold at practically steady prices as compared with the close of last week.

Buyers being anxious for fat sheep, but somewhat indifferent to lambs. Western lambs in some instances selling 10c. lower, while feeders took all feeding grades at steady former prices. Tuesday's receipts 22,000, with more lambs and less sheep proportionately. Trading from start to finish was more active than Monday on both sheep and lambs with range of prices strong to 10c. higher; to-day's receipts 24,000 arrived throughout the day caused by delayed trains and included more range wethers and less ewes than for some time past, and a scant supply of natives appeared on the market.

Choice to prime Western breeding ewes are now in better demand than natives and some of the strictly gilt edged yearlings and two year old ewes have landed as high as \$6.50. Trading in fat grades to-day was on a steady basis on sheep but 10@15c. lower on lambs, while feeding sheep and lambs found ready sale at prices current for some time past. Good to choice fat wethers are selling at \$5.25@5.50, good to prime fat yearlings, \$6.00@6.35, good to prime fat ewes from \$5.00@5.50. Fair ewes \$4.50@5.00. Bulk of good prime lambs \$6.75@7.40 with a few fancy natives at \$7.50 and culs \$5.00@5.50. Feeding wethers medium to good \$4.90@5.15, plain grades \$4.75@5.00. Feeding yearlings \$5.40@5.65, feeding lambs \$6.40@6.75. Feeding ewes \$4@4.50. Choice to fancy yearling and two year old Western breeding ewes \$5.75@6.50. Fair to good grades \$4.75@5.50. Good to choice native ewes \$5@5.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Oct. 26.

CATTLE—Receipts this week, 74,100; last week 82,800; same week last year, 88,400. Storms in the west and shortage of cars have kept down the supply. There was a general advance of ten to fifteen cents up to Thursday; market closed weak yesterday; is a shade lower to-day. Cows and heifers have shown the most strength; top beef steers, \$6.25; good dry lot steers, \$5.60 to \$6; short fed steers, \$4.85 to \$5.40; grass steers, \$3.50 to \$5.25; heifers, \$3 to \$4.50; cows, \$2.40 to \$3.50; light veals, \$5.50 to \$6.50; heavy calves, \$3 to \$4; bulls, \$2.10 to \$3.50; quarantine-fed steers, \$4.25 to \$4.75; grassers, \$3.40 to \$4.10; cows, \$2.30 to \$2.90. Stockers and feeders, ten to fifteen cents higher; good demand.

HOGS—Receipts this week, 41,600; last week 42,700; same week last year, 61,700. Small declines each day were the rule the first half of the week; small advances the last three days, including to-day. All weights sell close together; top, \$6.32 for heavies, mixed and lights; bulk of sales, \$6.25 to \$6.30; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6. Quality is gradually improving, but a good many half-fat old sows are included.

SHEEP—Receipts last week, 33,300; last week 48,900; same week last year, 15,100. The supply from the range will be over in a week or two; fed natives are just beginning to come. Lambs were ten to twenty cents lower this week; fat sheep five to ten cents lower. Prime Missouri lambs, \$6.55 yesterday; choice range lambs bring \$7.15 to \$7.35; yearlings, \$5.75; wethers, \$5.25; ewes, \$5.15. Feeding stock is of poor quality but sells readily.

HIDES are weak; green salted 10 to 12½c.; bulls and stags, 9½c.; glue, 7c.; horse hides, \$2 to \$3.50; dry sheep pelts, 14 to 17c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	996	...	50
Armour	9,959	11,349	3,252
Cudahy	6,957	6,707	2,267
Fowler	1,583	...	2,120
Morris	6,291	5,518	1,332
Ruddy	1,263	...	
Schwarzchild	4,800	7,501	3,080
Swift	10,633	7,542	5,988

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, October 23, 1906.

Last week's cattle receipts, 56,629 head, were the heaviest so far this year, but the increase in receipts was accompanied by a marked deterioration in the quality of the offerings. Beef steers, either corn fed or rangers, were comparatively scarce, and as a result prices held firm on all desirable grades. Common and medium stuff of all kinds was slow sale and unevenly lower, although the decline was not at all serious. Cow stuff suffered rather more than beef steers and closing quotations were fully a quarter off. The trade in stockers and feeders was tolerably heavy, some 15,000 head being shipped to the country, mostly to Nebraska and Iowa. Prices held about steady all week. This week the big storm throughout the West cut down supplies sharply and the market has developed considerable strength, practically all of last week's decline being regained. The top for fed cattle last week was \$6.25, but range cattle struck a new high water mark, some choice Montana beeves bringing \$5.50.

The feature of the hog market both here and elsewhere the past week was the strong effort of packers to get prices down before the winter packing season opened up. In the face of the present moderate receipts this has been a hard time for packers and their efforts to depress values have been only partially successful. Compared with a week ago values are off about 15c. on an average, but there is still a good undertone to the trade and the hogs are selling within a very narrow range, light weights at the top and rough packers at the bottom of the list. To-day with only about 5,000 hogs here the market was a shade lower, tops bringing \$6.25 as against \$6.37 on last Tuesday and the bulk of the sales being at \$6.10@6.15, as against \$6.25@6.30 a week ago.

Sheep receipts exceeded 100,000 for the second time this year last week, but with no let up in the demand from feeder buyers and the usual active demand from local packers the market was reasonably active throughout, and the heavy supplies well cleaned up every day. Naturally some little weakness developed, but this week, with smaller receipts the trade has strengthened up materially and the tone to the market is very firm. Quotations on killers: Good to choice lambs, \$7.00@7.30; fair to good lambs, \$6.75@7.00; good to choice yearlings, \$5.50@6.00; fair to good yearlings, \$5.25@5.50; good to choice wethers, \$5.00@5.50; good to choice ewes, \$4.50@5.30. Quotations on feeders: Lambs, \$5.20@6.60; yearlings, \$5.25@5.70; wethers, \$4.75@5.15; ewes, \$3.50@4.60; breeding ewes, \$4.75@5.25.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 23, 1906.

A better tone prevailed in the cattle market to-day in all departments, supplies were about normal at this point, but there was an intimation in the movement of buyers that they regard the big storm in the West as threatening to immediate supplies in the way of curtailing the range movement of stock. Native steers sold strong to 10c. higher, although there was nothing here on the really good to choice order, the best selling at \$5.75 with a fair showing at \$5.00@5.60. Range steers were strong to 10c. higher for grassers and 15@20c. higher for short fed stuff. All classes of fat cow and heifer stock sold steady, but canners did not meet much favor. Good quality feeding cattle sold actively at

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SPECIALTIES—Packinghouse and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes

firm prices, but everything in the stocker line was steady to a shade lower.

Hog receipts continue of moderate volume, but show a small tendency to increase. The packers are continuing their bearish movements and have succeeded in putting prices down about 10c. this week. It is likely, however, that the market may show about the same movement as last week and finish up with a firmer tone. There is nothing in the movement of hogs to indicate that the country will sell except at satisfactory prices, and with hogs as healthy as they are coming, it is likely that old tactics will prevail with the producers and shipments be curtailed on serious breaks. The market here to-day was quite active with prices averaging around 5c. lower than Monday. Hogs sold largely at \$6.15@6.27½, with tops making \$6.30. Receipts are continuing to run quite liberally to light and medium mixed droves with only a fair showing of mediums and heavies and remarkably few little pigs for this season of the year, all of which favor moderate supplies and good health of hogs in feedlots.

The receipts of sheep have been light at this market, in fact are falling off heavily at all points, but the shrinkage in number has not as yet stimulated any strength to the market. Prices here are holding about steady, although lower in the East. A few feeders are still coming, but it is likely that the big storm in the West will have a tendency to stop the movement of range sheep, although it is yet a month too early for the close of the range season. Good lambs are selling at \$7.25@7.50; yearlings are worth around \$5.75@6.00, and good fat ewes at \$4.90@5.25.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCT. 22, 1906.

	Beefs.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,643	—	2,393	19,131	14,677
Sixtieth street	1,548	50	4,280	12,488	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	10,682
Lehigh Valley	5,475	—	—	—	—
Wethawken	930	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	65	35	24	3,900
Totals	12,596	115	6,728	31,644	38,259
Totals last week	10,717	110	5,107	25,727	33,623

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwarzchild & Ss., Ss. Armenian	405	—	—
Schwarzchild & Ss., Ss. Minnehaha	409	—	1,640
Schwarzchild & Ss., Ss. New York	—	—	990
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Armenian	405	—	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Minnehaha	380	—	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Basil	100	—	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Manos	—	20	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Armenian	—	—	2,600
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,200
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,600
Arnour & Co., Ss. New York	—	—	2,650
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Etruria	—	—	1,100
Total exports	1,600	20	11,780
Total exports last week	1,900	118	14,244

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO OCTOBER 22, 1906.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Exports from:			
New York	1,600	20	11,780
Boston	1,548	—	6,740
Philadelphia	406	—	600
Portland	356	1,359	—
Newport News	357	—	—
Montreal	4,233	729	—
Exports to:			
London	4,294	720	8,480
Liverpool	3,206	1,359	10,640
Glasgow	502	—	—
Manchester	360	—	—
Bristol	188	—	—
Para	100	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	—	20	—
Totals to all ports	8,590	2,108	19,120
Totals to all ports last week	10,920	1,358	23,364

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending October 20:

	CATTLE.
Chicago	55,697
Omaha	26,796
Kansas City	45,870
St. Joseph	18,447
Sioux City	3,102
Wichita	490
New York and Jersey City	11,621

Fort Worth	14,708
Detroit	1,306
CHICAGO	97,001
Omaha	27,166
Kansas City	48,178
St. Joseph	25,261
Cudahy	9,318
Sioux City	13,185
Ottumwa	12,343
Cedar Rapids	5,262
Wichita	3,757
Indianapolis	11,342
New York and Jersey City	38,259
Fort Worth	7,062
Detroit	8,481

HOGS.

Chicago	79,550
Omaha	20,553
Kansas City	19,172
St. Joseph	16,042
Cudahy	322
Sioux City	467
New York and Jersey City	31,624
Fort Worth	479
Detroit	2,668

SHEEP.

Chicago	79,550
Omaha	20,553
Kansas City	19,172
St. Joseph	16,042
Cudahy	322
Sioux City	467
New York and Jersey City	31,624
Fort Worth	479
Detroit	2,668

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1906.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,500	11,000	2,500
Kansas City	200	3,000	—
St. Joseph	900	4,500	—

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1906.

Chicago	27,000	28,000	32,000
Kansas City	17,000	5,000	7,000
St. Joseph	4,200	3,500	13,000

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1906.

Chicago	9,000	20,000	23,000
Kansas City	18,000	10,000	10,000
St. Joseph	3,700	3,700	3,000

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1906.

Chicago	25,000	25,000	25,000
Kansas City	12,000	9,000	7,000
St. Joseph	3,400	2,000	6,000

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1906.

Chicago	10,000	18,000	20,000
Kansas City	7,000	6,000	5,000
St. Joseph	2,800	2,000	6,500

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1906.

Chicago	5,000	15,000	10,000
Kansas City	7,000	7,000	7,000
St. Joseph	2,700	3,300	8,000

CHEMICAL AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Oct. 25.—Latest market quotations are as follows: 74 per cent caustic soda, \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60 per cent. 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. for 60 per cent. 60 per cent caustic soda, 2c. per lb. 98 per cent granulated caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb. 58 per cent pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent. 48 per cent carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs. Borax at 8c. per lb. Tale at 1½ to 1½c. per lb. Silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs. Silex, \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Marble flour, \$8 to \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Chloride of lime in casks \$1.35 per 100 lbs., barrels 2c. per lb. Carbonate of potash 4c. to 5c. lb. according to test. Electrolytic caustic potash 88-92 per cent at 5½c. per lb. Palm oil in casks 6½c. lb., and in barrels 7c. per lb. Green olive oil 60c. per gal. Yellow olive oil, 62c. per gal. Green olive oil foots 5½c. to 5½c. per lb. Ceylon cocoanut oil 8½c. lb. Cottonseed oil, 50c. per gal. Corn oil, 4½c. per lb.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: Geo. Selly, Belfast; J. Peters, Hamburg; N. Jnell, Copenhagen; G. H. Mees, London; S. M. Wilcox, T. N. Brown, Chicago; F. C. Vogelbach, Cincinnati; Chas. Dayton, J. C. McGinnis, Kansas City.

PERSONAL.

E. Montvert, of Mason & Co., Havre, was a visitor this week at the New York Produce Exchange. The concern, as well as doing a general business, represents the Southern Cotton Oil Co. in the Havre market.

Business openings and chances to make profitable investments are offered through the "Wanted and For Sale" department, page 48.

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam scarce and nominal, about \$9.85; city steam, \$9.60@9.75; refined Continent, tcs., \$10.25; do., South America, tcs., \$10.75; kegs, \$11.75. Compound, \$7.75.

HOG MARKETS, OCTOBER 26.

CHICAGO.—Receipts 16,000; strong to 5c. higher; \$5.85@6.52½.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts 7,000; steady to strong; \$6.15@6.30.

OMAHA.—Receipts 3,500; strong; \$6.05@6.25.

ST. LOUIS.—Steady; \$6@6.35.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts 7,000; strong; \$6.15@6.50.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 5,100; steady; \$6.30@6.60.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts 35 cars; strong; \$6.35@6.45.

LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.) Liverpool, Oct. 26.—Beef, extra India mess, tierces, 70s.; pork, prime mess, Western, 8ls. 3d.; shoulders, 39s.; hams, short clear, 57s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 52s.; short ribs, 54s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 54s. 6d.; do., 35@40 lbs., 54s.; backs, 47s.; bellies, 59s. Tallow, 28s. Turpentine, 49s. 3d. Rosin, common, 10s. 4½d. Cheese, white, —; do., colored, —. American steam lard (Hamburg), 46 marks; prime Western lard, tcs., spot, 49s.; do., American refined, 28-lb. pails, 48s. 3d. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. 4½d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull) 25s. 9d. Refined petroleum (London), 6 7-16d. Linseed (London), La Plata, October and November, 41s.; Calcutta, 41s. 9d. Linseed oil (London), 20s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The hog markets are, for the day, stronger, and partly 5c. higher. The products markets do not offer new features from those in our review.

Cottonseed Oil.

There have been sales of about 50 tanks crude at 30c. for near, 29@29½c. for November, and 28c. for December. The New York market early to-day was weaker on deliveries after October by ¼ to ½c., while October was unchanged, as affected further by the ginnery's report; early call prices: October, 52½@55c.; November, 38½@38¾c.; sales 100, 38½c.; December, 35½@36¾c.; sales 200 at 36c.; January, 35@35½c.; sales 400 bbls., 35c.; March, 34½@35½c.; sales 400 at 35c.; May at 35½@35½c.; sales 500 at 35½c.

Tallow.

Market still buoyant on insufficient supplies, and a very irregular feverish feeling prevails as to prices. For New York City hhd. 6c. bid.

Oleo Stearine.

Very strong at 10c. Little disposition to sell.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The entire provision list is strong, including oleo stearine, tallow and cotton oil, and oleo oil is commencing to share the improvement and is higher now than it has been at any time within the recent months. It looks as if for some time this scarcity will continue and, consequently, the high price, particularly so for the lower grades of oleo, of which the production has materially decreased and of which it is hard to buy anything at reasonable prices.

Neutral lard continues sky-high on account of scarcity, and is produced in but limited quantities since it pays the packers better to turn the leaf into other channels.

Cotton oil continues excited and higher than ever. Spot oil practically unobtainable and great difficulty to get anything for November of good butter quality.

Retail Section

BUTCHERS AND COLD STORAGE RULES.

The retail butchers of Chicago are up in arms over a clause in the proposed cold storage ordinance of that city which affects them vitally. It is the proposition to compel all dealers to tag the stuff they sell with the date on which it went into cold storage. Butchers handling poultry, game, eggs and all meats and provisions which require refrigeration, would have to give the customer the date of storage of each article sold. This would be equivalent to hanging out a red flag, or a small-pox sign, as far as the effect it would have on the customer is concerned. The average consumer understands nothing about cold storage. To be told—more than that, to be given a formal notice—that a fowl had been put in storage a certain number of weeks before the day it was bought, would be equal to putting a stick of dynamite under the shop and setting it off. It is not to be wondered that Chicago retailers propose to fight such a proposition. Its enforcement would make life hideous and business impossible for the retailer, while it would accomplish no good end.

CO-OPERATIVE KILLING AT ATLANTA.

Agitation over the granting of abattoir permits at Atlanta, Ga., has resulted in the formation of a plan for the establishment of two co-operative slaughter houses by the butchers of that city. There has been opposition to the granting of abattoir permits to individual concerns, but the backers of the butchers' scheme think they can form a co-operative association and get permits for their plants.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN IOWA.

Employees of meat establishments at Davenport, Ia., have been agitating a Sunday closing movement. They are organized as a subordinate union of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, and National President Donnelly has been in Davenport endeavoring to reach an agreement with the master butchers as to closing.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

M. V. Sweet will open a new meat market at Sedalia, Mo.

C. H. Davis has sold out his meat business at Latah, Wash.

C. P. Muir has opened a new butcher shop at Asotin, Wash.

B. Ruzicka has engaged in the meat business at Bee, Neb.

M. Melvin will engage in the meat business at El Paso, Tex.

Isidor Moscovitz has opened a new meat market at Donoda, Pa.

Jas. Webb has engaged in the meat business at Toronto, Kas.

H. A. Bryam has opened a new butcher shop at Richmond, Ind.

J. W. Coombs has opened a new butcher shop at Wood River, Neb.

Murray & Fay have engaged in the meat business at Seattle, Wash.

A new meat market is being built at Rantkanna, Wis., by H. Voelke.

A. K. Taylor has retired from the meat business at Wilmington, Del.

S. J. Skelton has sold his butcher shop at Sugar, Ida., to Geo. & P. Ricks.

J. A. Kelly's meat market at Checotah, I. T., has been destroyed by fire.

E. D. Powell has sold his meat market at Pullman, Wash., to Henry Miller.

The meat market of James Simpson at St. Louis, Mo., has been burned.

Rath & Drankwater have engaged in the meat business at Cedar Point, Kas.

Dan Yost has succeeded to the meat business of W. F. Yost at Swanton, Neb.

D. F. Moss has purchased the butcher shop of Crockett & Gose at Nevada, Mo.

J. E. Dill has purchased the meat market of J. H. Milliken at Oakdale, Neb.

C. M. Cook has sold his butcher shop at Haviland, Kas., to Kendall & Harris.

Breashears & Breashears have opened a new meat market at Middleton, Ida.

L. Reily has purchased the meat market of A. H. Freenmeyer at Wittemore, Ia.

H. Weber has purchased the butcher shop of Aytoh & Lemons at Forrest, Ida.

J. M. Buster has sold out his meat market at Cherryvale, Kas., to Kane & Jones.

Schott Bros. have recently engaged in the meat business at Port Angeles, Wash.

The butcher shop of R. L. Brand at San Pedro, Calif., has been destroyed by fire.

C. G. Miller has succeeded to the meat business of J. C. Reimers at Omaha, Neb.

W. W. Sankey has sold his meat market at Stamford, Neb., to A. H. Burt & Company.

G. A. Dick, the well known butcher of Hite, Pa., has opened a branch at Tarantum, Pa.

Joseph R. Stillwell, a prominent butcher of Moundsville, W. Va., died on October 22.

J. B. Foster has purchased the meat business of Garrabrant & Sons at Punk, Neb.

Pain & Company have sold their meat business at Adair, Ia., to Correll & Company.

R. E. Jones & Company have sold their meat market at Iola, Kas., to J. B. Smith.

C. F. Peck has sold his meat market at Weeping Water, Neb., to Frank Robinson.

P. C. Wightman has purchased the meat business of Hansen & Miles at Payson, Utah.

The meat market of Reddish Bros. & Bell at Pocatello, Ida., has been destroyed by fire.

O. E. Crain has purchased the meat market of Carpenter & Company at Angola, Ind.

F. Bramblet has succeeded to the meat business of Starks & Bramblet at Frankford, Mo.

Stone & Company have purchased the meat business of J. B. Lantist at Oronogo, Mo.

Thomas Pettit & Bro. have purchased the meat market of C. Woodruff at Bridgeton, N. J.

Schmidt & Lamport have succeeded to the meat business of C. Schmidt at Bridger, Mont.

C. H. Lehman has purchased the interest of P. M. Aat in the butcher business at Spokane, Wash.

Holtz & George have been succeeded in the meat business at Worland, Wyo., by W. C. Holtz.

Irish & Webber have been succeeded in the meat business at Sunnyside, Wash., by C. Webber.

Scott & Gibson have succeeded to the meat

TALKS BY THE MANAGER=No. 23



This is a picture of one of the most serviceable steak knives made—our No. 2 S & S Steak Knife.

Finished with Rosewood handles, with three brass saw handle rivets. The tang extends the full length of the handle.

It isn't exactly what I call a cheap knife, yet I know you can't find another knife that will do the work it will do for the price.

(Signed) THE MANAGER

NATIONAL CUTLERY CO.

Get this firmly in your understanding—the cheap knife is the most expensive kind you can buy.

The profitable knife is the kind that will hold its edge, and wear evenly—The S & S kind of knife.

Just insist on S & S knives the next time you buy. You will be ahead in dollars and cents if you do.

Detroit, U. S. A.

market of Chas. Gibson & Company at Holden, Mo.

Joseph Pennartz has sold to C. A. Stevens a half interest in his meat market at Ma-comb, Ill.

Samuel Dunkel has purchased his partner's (Mr. Leiby) interest in the meat market at Mohnonton, Pa.

Wagoner & Middleton have succeeded to the meat business of Utterback & Wagoner at Oak Grove, Mo.

Longron, Ekblod & Company have purchased the butcher shop of Lendquist & Sons at Topeka, Kas.

Warner & Burnett have succeeded to the meat business of Warner & Williams, at Green River, Utah.

H. E. Reigner has closed his meat market at Birdsboro, Pa., and will open a new one at White Bear, Pa.

Bayliss & Berkalew have been succeeded in the meat business at Tucson, Ariz., by the Bayliss & Berkalew Company.

Fred W. Esper, a butcher of 1703 Third avenue, New York City, N. Y., has been discharged from bankruptcy. Liabilities \$6,731.

The meat firm of Ballard & Renker at Columbus, O., has been dissolved, Mr. Kenker retiring. The business will be continued by Mr. Ballard.

Simon Rosenberg, beef and poultry dealer at 52 Leverett street, Boston, Mass., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$1,846, assets \$600.

R. A. Wadleman of Butler street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is retiring from business Nov. 1. He has been established for 30 years. Harry Loughrey, who has been with him for the past 15 years, succeeds him.

The William A. Adler Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., has been incorporated to deal in meat and provisions. The capital stock is \$25,000, and incorporators, William A. Adler, Margaret Adler and M. J. Shennet.

The Blackstone Market Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with \$4,000 capital stock to deal in produce and provisions. President, J. W. Williams, Medford, and treasurer, M. Beinstein, Malden.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN ST. LOUIS.

Civilization and Christianity go hand in hand, and as long as they stand, the betterment of every community from a moral standpoint will be the aim of law-abiding people. Notwithstanding, therefore, that Sunday closing has ceased to be a paramount issue with the Master Butchers' Association of St. Louis, there are many members who still favor Sunday closing and who will give their moral support and financial aid to that end.

As a gentleman's agreement to close Sundays failed, there is yet recourse to the legislature, and as the Master Butchers' Association succeeded at the last legislature in having a Sunday closing bill passed by a large majority in the House, the association having learned much from experience, should try again. Next month a new legislature will be elected, and now is the time to begin a canvass of the respective candidates to ascertain who favor and who do not favor Sunday closing.—Butchers' Gazette.

BORAX AS A PRESERVATIVE.

(Concluded from page 17.)

dreds of carloads of borax are used annually on meats exported to England. That is the mountain that Dr. Wiley does not perceive.

Irrespective of England consuming over a million pounds of boric acid and borax annually, the death rate there for 1905 was 16.5 per thousand, the lowest death rate of any country in the world.

As Dr. Wiley so kindly sent you a short article which he wrote to the New York Journal of Commerce, I take pleasure in enclosing the letter he criticises. Kindly note how he evades the main features in my communication. Dr. Wiley says the Secretary of Agriculture is in harmony with others in excluding all such preservatives as boric acid, borax or boron compounds in meat products. The Doctor neglects to mention, however, that the federal law allows the outward application of non-penetrating preservatives on meat, fish, fowl, etc.

Borax and boric acid are non-penetrating substances and are the preservatives that the federal law will allow. The Secretary of Agriculture should know that the Agricultural Department has not the power to annul the federal law. When Dr. Wiley tells the whole truth and nothing but the truth, he will be appreciated by chemists and the merchants of the United States; whereas, on account of his drastic views, he is now criticised by the majority of chemists and food manufacturers.

While the Doctor condemns boron preservatives, he states in his report of the so-called "poison squad" experiments that the members of the squad were in better physical condition when the contest was concluded than they were prior to entering the contest. This was after a siege of borax diet for comparatively seven months. Dr. Wiley, however, claims that it was the regular habits of the men that caused them to be in such prime condition.

When Dr. Wiley found that food preserved with borax had no ill effects on his "poison squad," he concluded to feed his boarders borax in capsules. This method of administering a preservative has been criticised by medical authority all over the world.

I have said and will say again that I do not know of an eminent pathologist or physiological chemist in the world who does not condemn Dr. Wiley's method of conducting the borax experiment.

Knowing that you are desirous of giving your readers facts, I take pleasure in forwarding this letter to you. I also enclose a clipping from the Scientific American which will show your readers both sides of the preservative question.

Yours very truly,
H. H. LANGDON.

BRITISH SOAP COMBINE FORMED.

Dispatches from London indicate the completion of a combination among the leading soap firms of that country, about which so much has been said. There had been the usual rumors that America was to participate in the combination, and sensational newspapers had even reported that Procter & Gamble were to be affiliated with the combination. This was denied. The move will result, however, in a larger volume of trade with this country in soap materials, of which there has been a marked shortage in Great Britain. The London *dispatch* says:

"The scheme is said to be nothing but an arrangement to secure efficiency and economy of administration. There is to be merely a working agreement among leading soap makers of the country. The idea of the amalgamation, it is officially stated, is to keep down, or rather to prevent the going up of, the price of soap to the public. Many materials used in the manufacture of soap have for some time past been advancing, and it has become difficult to allow a fair margin of profit for the manufacturer and the retailing grocer. What is hoped from the combina-

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Exact Reproductions of the standard tools. No detail is neglected and each one is guaranteed to be exactly as illustrated.

Price, each, 25c.
20c. and this "Ad" will get one of any tool selected.
Cuts show exact size of tools.
Beautiful Nickel Plated Cleavers, Steel, Hammers, Wrenches, Saws, Clamps, Razors, Valves and Telephones.

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tion is a large saving in the expenses and salaries of travelers, advertisements and the carriage of goods.

"The firms who have agreed to be parties to the amalgamation include: Vinolia Company, Joseph Crossfield & Sons, Warrington; Watson & Sons, Leeds; Lever Brothers, Port Sunlight; William Gossage & Sons, Widnes; Tyson, Richmond & Jones, Liverpool; Hodgson & Simpson, Wakefield; Edward Cook & Sons, London; Christopher Thomas & Bros., Bristol; J. Barrington & Co., Dublin, and Ogston & Tennant, Glasgow and Aberdeen.

ELECTRIC PROPELLER FANS.

The B. F. Sturtevant Co., of Boston, Mass., report very large recent sales of their electric propeller fans, consisting of special type of propeller wheel and the entirely enclosed direct-connected electric motor forming a part of the general construction, to the following: Grand Central Station, New York City; Providence Telephone Co., Providence, R. I.; H. A. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. E. Carrington, New York City; R. H. Stearns & Co., Boston, Mass.; four for Charles N. Knox, Hartford, Conn.; Cudahy Packing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Hotel Touraine, Boston, Mass.; eight for Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Ralph J. F. Gerstle Co., New York City; Parker House, Boston, Mass.; Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; three for Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.; American Steel and Wire Co., Cleveland, O., and William Bradley, Homestead, N. J.

Watch page 48 for bargains.

Australian Trade

Do you want any?

Refrigerating machinery wanted! A splendid field for American enterprise. Try an advertisement in the "Australian Trading World."

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HERBERT J. STEPHENS,
Managing Editor

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**NO MEATS
GROCERIES
LIQUORS** **BUT EVERYTHING
IN
DRY GOODS.**

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

General Manager G. J. Edwards of Swift & Company's New York district returned this week from a trip to Chicago.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending October 20 averaged 7.24 cents per pound.

I. G. Strauss, of Strauss Bros., the big Brooklyn meat firm, was in Chicago last week looking over the livestock and meat situation.

Joseph Conron, of the Conron Bros. Company, was away this week on a brief hunting trip. Being an authority on the game laws, he should get into no difficulties during his absence.

A. R. Seaman, assistant to Manager Gaudreau of Swift & Company's local soap department, left this week for Chicago, where he will be located in the main offices of the department.

A beef steer driven on board the steamship Bermudian Wednesday morning made its escape into crowded West street, upset a couple of cops and a peanut peddler and gave the street a free circus for a while, until a truckman roped it.

George Dangler, 51 years old, a retired butcher of No. 649 Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide Wednesday morning by shooting himself in the forehead with a revolver. It is believed that the man was driven temporarily insane by worrying over his wife, who is dangerously ill in hospital. Dangler retired from business about two months ago, and it was said that he was well fixed.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company has leased property in the new market on Brook avenue, the Bronx, and will build a new branch house there, replacing the one now located on the opposite side of the railroad yards, beyond the old Westchester avenue market. The new house will have tunnel connections under Brook avenue to the railroad, and will adjoin the new Armour, Swift, Morris, Cudahy and Conron houses.

MORE MEAT INSPECTION FRICTION.

Local slaughterers, particularly those on the East Side, were in a stew this week over what they considered an unfair order promulgated by government inspectors. The latter demanded that all viscera should be removed from carcasses of calves and sheep, claiming that they could not be properly inspected otherwise. It has been the custom to leave such viscera as haslets, for instance, in the carcass, but in such a way as to permit all portions to be examined. The order to cut everything out raised a big rumpus and Chief Inspector Waller was appealed to. It was understood that a satisfactory arrangement would be reached, and that the trouble was due originally to the overzealousness of an inspector new to the job, who had an exaggerated idea of his own importance and authority.

RELIEVED A BEEF GLUT.

The bad weather of the past week and the flattening out of the poultry market caused a sudden reversal of form in the local beef trade. Where demand had been good and the situation growing more encouraging for a month, a sudden reverse took place. The week's trade was very dull, and it was hard to move stuff. Some wholesalers were heard to breathe sighs of relief when news came Thursday of a railroad wreck which had ditched a dozen cars of beef en route to New York from the West, and put most of the stuff in condition for the fertilizer tank. A fast freight composed entirely of refrigerator cars filled with dressed beef was ditched near Dover, N. J., Wednesday night on the Lackawanna. One of the cars was split in two and the contents scattered all over the neighborhood; eight went down the embankment and several more were strewn along the track. The wreck blocked the line for a day and caused a shortage in expected supplies at a number of local coolers.

COUNTRY DRESSED MEAT RULES.

The regulation of the Federal Government, under the new meat law, which prohibits the handling of country-dressed meats by any firm which has government inspection of its own product, is arousing a good deal of dissatisfaction in New York. Wholesalers who represent slaughterers, but who at the same time are accustomed to handling country-dressed pork, veal and mutton, complain that they are unfairly treated by this rule.

They say it gives commission men a monopoly of the country trade, and forces the farmer or country slaughterer to sell his stuff at the price the commission man offers, since his market is restricted by government action. They expect the farmer to raise a howl when he discovers how the rule will affect the prices he gets for his stuff.

They are not so badly off, however, as the small slaughterer or packer, having government inspection, who is prohibited from selling any of his product to a larger packer. It has been the habit of small operators to dispose of much surplus product which they could not handle to larger concerns with more facilities. Now the big man must go elsewhere for such stuff and pay the added freight on it, while the little fellow is left with his product on his hands and no market.

WAS A GOOD PROPHET.

Something over a month ago the matrimonial bureau at S. & S. headquarters issued a bulletin concerning the predicted engagement of a popular young lady of the office force. It was a better guess than the one made last spring concerning the manager of one of the local departments, for it came true, as was shown by a notice appearing in last Sunday's Herald. This was the announcement of the engagement of Miss Sadie Oshinsky, who is private secretary to General Manager Howard, to Mr. Max Levine, a prominent clothing manufacturer of the city. The affair will be celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, No. 113 South Fourth street, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, November 4. Miss Oshinsky has been a leader in the social affairs of the S. & S. office crowd, and there is likely to be a big attendance at the event.

FOWLER RECREATES IN NEW YORK.

F. A. Fowler, head of the Swift beef business, was a visitor to New York this week on an errand different from that which usually brings him here. He came East for a well-earned vacation, and has been spending a portion of it automobile around this section of the country. He will take a good rest before again putting on the harness.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York City Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish,

poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending October 20, 1906, as follows. Meat—Manhattan, 28,000 lbs.; Brooklyn, 5,470 lbs.; The Bronx, 60 lbs.; Queens, 400 lbs.; total, 33,939 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 1,505 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 11,981 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,738 lbs.; total, 14,719 lbs.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Alesandro, T., 422 E. 11th; H. Brand. Adler, S., 87 Columbia; H. Brand. Aksebrod, N., 303 E. 124th; F. Lesser. Brandt, M. C., 1097 Second ave.; H. Brand. Bazzani & Co., L., 54 Carmine; H. Brand. Bergman, L., 92 Cannon; F. Lesser. Campbell, H., 863 Columbus ave.; H. Brand. Cohen, M., 1943 Amsterdam ave.; H. Brand. Cohen, W., 158 E. Broadway; U. D. B. Co. Espositio, A. & Co., 107 Sullivan; H. Brand. Flaum, B., 631 E. 11th; H. Brand. Feingold, M., 1712 Park ave.; M. Sspanier. Greenberg, S., 208 E. 102d; H. Brand. Gross, J. J., 980 Second ave.; H. Brand. Heller, M., 296 Cherry; U. D. B. Co. Heistein, A., 33 E. 100th; J. Levy. Hyams, P., 118 Cannon; U. D. B. Co. Levine & Ginsberg, 45 Munroe; H. Brand. Nausol, J., 2 W. 112th; B. Bressman. Oberstein, M., 1 E. 115th; H. Brand. Palumberi, E., 352 E. 105th; H. Brand. Percolla & Saniggo, 315-317 E. 115th; U. D. B. Co. Pewbosnik, H., 113 E. 8th; U. D. B. Co. Rois, M., Pitt and Stanton; H. Brand. Rappaport & Gold, 53 E. 109th; H. Brand. Reiss, J., 1518 Avenue A; J. Levy. Schmidt, J., 440 E. 9th; H. Brand. Schechter, I., 78 Lewis; H. Brand. Stocker, I., 526 E. 12th; H. Brand. Singer, I., 216 E. 121st; F. Lesser. Schwartz, B., 86 Pitt; F. Lesser. Straneberger, M., 310-312 E. 56th; H. Brand. Treiber, L., 176 Rivington; F. Lesser. Werner & Wetzlaufer, 626 11th ave.; H. Brand. Werner, H., 1745 Bathgate ave.; U. D. B. Co. Widorowitz, B., 5 E. 118th; J. Levy.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Locascio, H., 262 Elizabeth; A. Raffa. Redes, P., 284 Elizabeth; A. Raffa. Wigderowitz, L., 234 E. 103d; M. Melzer.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Castellano, C., 2828 W. 15th; B. Bressman. Eisler, Louis, 464 Bergen; Julius Levy. Friedman, Daniel, and Joseph Kish, 42 Box; J. Levy. Goldstein, D. & W. Mandlebaum, 2312 Tilden ave.; B. Bressman. Goodgowitz, Joseph, 276 Stockton; J. Levy. Sakstein, Harris, Dumont and Christopher aves.; Julius Levy. Schaeffer, Sarah, Coney Island; J. Dunker.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Strauss, Maurice, 1582 Fulton; Louis Seymans.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Alexik, J., 317 E. 71st; J. Domic. Brumberger, L., 294 E. Houston; A. Brumberger. Buxbaum, I., 41 E. 8th; S. Strauss. Colletti & Co., A., 521 E. 13th; G. Ferlazzo. Guhl, F., 306 W. 116th; S. Mayers. Lustbader & Hollander, 2361 Second ave.; J. Helzer. Porrini, P., 65 Cliff, S. I.; Boffa Bros. Roberts, F., 389 Sixth ave.; J. Stein. Stimpson, H. P., Hotel Cumberland; Spencer & Barnes Co. Stimpson, H. P., Hotel Cumberland; F. Loeber & Co. Stimpson, H. P., Hotel Cumberland; B. Altman.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Berner, P., 10 Delancey; S. & M. Mechler. Katzerginsky, S., 275 W. 117th; M. Katz. Maycock, C., 530 Columbus ave.; A. N. Fuller. Rapadopol, or Papadopol, 133 W. Houston; G. Pulco. Shear, H., 939 First ave.; Klein Bros. Schweitz, F. R., 124 Forsyth; F. Rittow. Troisi, A., 172 Mulberry; Ferrara & Troisi. Verdi, G., Jerome ave. and 183d; L. Perrotta.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Pietro, Cheria, 67 Jay; Giovanni Battista, Regius, Nicholas, 19 Greenpoint ave.; Aristos Pulimanackes. Sperling, Adolph, and Adolph, 3 Debevoise; Herman Walbush.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Vasilackos, Alexois, and Aristos Pulimanackes, 19 Greenpoint ave. Nicholas, Regius, half share restaurant. Walbush, Herman, 5 Debevoise; Adolph Sperling and Adolph D. Kohn.

FOOD LAW REGULATIONS.

(Concluded from page 35.) laboratories shall be established, this declaration shall be attached to the invoice on which entry is made. In other cases the declaration shall be attached to the copy of the invoice sent to the Bureau of Chemistry.

Denaturing.

Regulation 34.—(Section 11)—Unless otherwise declared on the invoice or entry, all substances ordinarily used as food products will be treated as such. Shipments of substances ordinarily used as food products intended for technical purposes must be accompanied by a declaration stating that fact, and must be so denatured as to prevent their use as foods.

Bond, Imported Foods and Drugs.

Regulation 35.—(Section 11)—Unexamined packages of food and drug products may be delivered to the consignee prior to the completion of the examination to determine whether the same are adulterated or misbranded upon the execution of a penal bond by the consignee in the sum of the invoice value of such goods with the duty added, for the return of the goods to customs custody.

Notification of Violation of Law.

Regulation 36.—(Section 11)—If the sample on examination be found not to comply with the law the importer shall be notified of the nature of the violation, the time and place at which final action will be taken upon the question of the exclusion of the shipment, and that he may be present and submit evidence, which evidence (Form 15), with a sample of the article, shall be forwarded to

the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington, accompanied by report card (Forms 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20).

Appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Regulation 37.—(Section 11)—All applications for relief from decisions arising under the execution of the law should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, and all vouchers or accounts for remuneration for samples shall be filed with the chief of the inspection laboratory, who shall forward the same, with his recommendation, to the Department of Agriculture for action.

Shipment Beyond the Jurisdiction of the United States.

Regulation 38.—(Section 11)—The time allowed the importer for representations regarding the shipment may be extended at his request to permit him to secure such evidence as he desires, proved that this extension of time does not entail any expense to the Department of Agriculture. If, at the expiration of this time, in view of the data secured in inspecting the sample and such evidence as may have been submitted by the manufacturers or importers, it appears that the shipment cannot be legally imported into the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture shall request the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse to deliver the shipment in question to the consignee, and to require its shipment beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

Application of Regulations.

Regulation 39.—These regulations shall not apply to domestic meat and meat food products which are prepared, transported, or sold in interstate or foreign commerce under the meat inspection law and the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture made thereunder.

Alteration and Amendment of Regulations.

Regulation 40.—These regulations may be altered or amended at any time, without previous notice, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

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